# The Nation

VOL. XL.-NO. 1040.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

#### OFFICE OF THE

### Atlantic Mutual

#### INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884.... Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884.... 1,447,756 70 Total Marine Premiums..... \$5,405,796 14

Returns of Premiums and Expenses...... \$787,789 40

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.........\$8,776,685 00 Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise... 2,005,100 00 Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 440,000 00 Premium Notes and Bills Receivable...... 1,454,959 73 Cash in Bank..... Amount......\$12,938,289 38

Six per cent, interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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#### The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.	
THE WEEK	451
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS	454
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
Silver Puzzles The French Pantheon The Munsell Contempt. The Peck Impeachment Case.	456
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Royal Academy Exhibition	$\frac{458}{459}$
Correspondence;	
A Correction. The lowa Prohibitory Law The Cleveland Appraisership. A Question of Roston Grammar.	460
Notes	461
Reviews:	
Henry Taylor, Beers's Willis. Edibles and Eatlag Folities and Economics Elementary Text-Book of Zoology. Die Wiener Gesellschaft. Historical Sketch of the Organization, Administra- tion, Matériel, and Tactics of the Artillery, U.S.A.	465 466 467 467 468 469
BOOKS OF THE WEEK	469

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REORGANIZATION MEETING.

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## The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

#### The Week.

THE great strike in the iron and steel (nail, plate, and bar) mills, which has been impending for some months, has now taken place, and 100,000 men are out of work. The strike affects all the mills of this class west of the Alleghany mountains and north of the Ohio River. Its severest effects are felt at Pittsburgh, whose murky atmosphere, the product of thousands of tons of bituminous coal consumed daily in that great domain of Vulcan, has been suddenly cleared by the stoppage of a large proportion of its furnace fires. The immediate consequences of the strike are scarcely more serious than the remoter ones. For every forge and furnace closed, there is a reduction in the output of coal and in the wages of miners of both coal and ore. The demand for labor in the transportation of raw material and finished product is correspondingly lessened. Loss of wages means loss of trade, increase of pauperism, and new demands upon charity. If the end is reached without resort to violence, the outcome will be fortunate to all concerned, and is as much as anybody now hopes for. The strike is ordered by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in consequence of a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent, in wages decided upon by the Manufacturers' Alliance. There has been no bad temper displayed on either side as yet, and there are grounds for hoping that a solution of the difficulty may be reached without any infraction of law or disturbance of the peace. The strikers are men of unusual intelligence, perfectly organized, and well acquainted with the state of trade. They know that wages are dependent upon the selling price of the product. They are aware that the manufacturers cannot pay more than the iron market enables them to pay. They know that masters and men together cannot make one hair white or black. They realize the truth of the situation as it is, but they believe that a curtailment of production for a few months will result in a fresh demand an improvement of the market, and a restoration of wages to the old scale, or at all events to a rate less painful to themselves than that which the Manufacturers' Alliance now propose. They are really making a test on a large scale of the public demand for iron, in the same way that the great coal companies make tests by curtailing the output of coal. This they have a perfect right to do, and there is no economic absurdity in their doing it.

It is impossible to say *d priori* that they may not succeed. It is certain that if the demand for iron rises to the scale of wages which they have fixed upon, they will have been justified by the event. If it does not, they will have been the principal, though not the only, sufferers from the experiment. Looking at the depression which extends to all branches of business, and at the savage competition in the iron trade brought about by the abnormal de-

mand of the "boom" years, 1879-1882, and by exorbitant tariff duties, we see little chance of success for the strikers; but we do not doubt that the masters will be as much gratified as the men if the market improves sufficiently to enable them to pay the rate of wages demanded. It would be a great mistake and wholly unjust to suppose that the manufacturers have proceeded arbitrarily and without good reason in the course they have taken. They have everything at risk in such a contest. If they were making any profits at all before the strike, they lose them while it continues. Their property is exposed to deterioration by stoppage. Their men drift away, and their customers drift away. Their trade, hard enough to keep at any time, is quite demoralized by suspension, and when they resume they must begin far down the ladder. The manufacturers, moreover, are hu-All of them, without exception, would rather see their operatives prosperous and contented than pinched and unhappy. Nine out of ten would rather forego profits altogether than see their men scowling or scattered, their works closed, and rust eating up their machinery.

The most noteworthy incident of the local elections in Virginia on Thursday is the fact mentioned in a Norfolk despatch that many of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket, which received 335 majority, as against 402 majority for the Republicans last November. While Mahone has received a strong support from the whites of Virginia, especially in the southwestern part of the State, the basis of his power has been the colored vote, which in many places he has controlled almost in bulk. His only hope of maintaining his supremacy rests upon his ability to retain this hold upon the blacks. Such indications as this from Norfolk that the negroes are dividing their votes, and that the Democrats are getting many of them, are therefore full of encouragement for the belief that the reign of this demagogue is nearly over. The fact that the race line in politics is breaking down is also, on general principles, matter for rejoicing. It has been productive only of evil to both races, especially to the weaker one.

The business of conducting a Republican organ continues to be one of difficulties and discouragements. Every few days the Blaine editor is cheered up a little by a fresh hope that he has at last got an "issue," but no sooner has he brought his energies to bear upon it than he finds that he is fighting the wind. For the past week the organs have been in a state of uncommon exaltation over the announcement that the Post-office at Copiah, Miss., had been given to one Meade, who made himself conspicuous as an approver of the brutal political murder of a prominent Republican two years ago. Here at last, they fondly believed, was evidence that "the Confederacy was again in the saddle," and that the Administration did not dare to disobey the dictation of the Rebels. The bloody shirt was again brought forth, and more than one partisan orator was pre-

paring to utilize the Mississippi incident in a Decoration Day address. But just as the organs were fairly started on the new tune, the Postmaster-General suddenly forced them to break off right in the middle, by quietly revoking the appointment of Meade, which had been made in ignorance of the man's character. Mr. Vilas's action was only what everybody who knew anything about the Postmaster-General expected, but it was plainly a very unwelcome surprise to the organs. In their despair they fell back once more upon the familiar old strain about the imminence of the longadvertised "clean sweep." An alleged remark of Senator Voorhees, that Mr. Cleveland had assured bim that this often deferred performance was at last really coming off, gave them great joy for two or three days, but, alas for their hopes! the quite unnecessary announcement was quickly made that the President never said anything of the sort, and that the Senator never quoted him to that effect. The Blaine editor may well invoke the compassion of the public at such heartless treatment.

We are hearing just now a great deal of the way in which the President has been deceived by Congressmen and others who recommend persons for office, and of the difficulty there is in finding out the truth about the fitness of candidates for subordinate places, especially at distant points. There is no doubt that the President's confidence has been in many cases grossly abused, and just as little that he will not allow it to be abused twice by the same persons. But it is also to be observed that this difficulty in getting at the truth about applicants for office is a purely artificial creation, and is not encountered in any other civilized country. If vacancies occurred only inthe natural or business way, by death, resignation, and dismissals for cause, there would be no difficulty at all in finding proper persons to fill them, because their number would be so small as to make them entirely manageable by the appointing officers. It is the system of dismissing officers simply to make places for others which causes all the trouble. This so multiplies the number of applicants as to make imposition easy, and careful and rigid inquiry next to impossible. If a "clean sweep" were made in the old way, of course any inquiry would be out of the question. The Adminis ration would have to take any rapscallions whom members of Congress chose to present. But even under the modified and careful policy which the President is pursuing, the liability to enormous mistakes is great and inevitable. If the managers of a large bank tried the plan of dismissing all, or most, or one-half of their employees every four years, they would be thought crazy, and would expose themselves to a run, and yet their system would not be nearly as absurd or mischievous as that under which, even now, we conduct our post-office and consular service. In England or Germany, or even France, it would be received with shouts of derision.

One of the amusing tricks in which many of "the offensive partisans" indulge when they know their hour is at hand, is to write a letter

glorying in their shame, and declaring that they believe in the spoils system, and ought to be turned out of office. This is, of course, partly due to simple love of "gas," or what the Old Testament revisers call "a striving after wind," but it is also due to a desire to encourage the unregenerate Democrats in their hostility to any attempts made by the Administration to reform the civil service. The Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, Mr. Howard, a noisy, blatant Republican, who has made during the last twelve years very little return to the taxpayers for his salary, knowing that he must go, has sent in his resignation, attaching to it a bag of wind in which he avows his partisanship, and declares that for twenty years he has been "a firm believer in the old Jacksonian doctrine, 'To the victors belong the spoils," and pretending that it is for this reason that he now "quits and delivers up his office." The noisy creature knows well that this is all humbug. He would hold on to the office for twelve years more under any Administration if he could. He "quits and delivers up" because he is well aware he would be quickly and righteously expelled if he did not.

A quasi-judicial hearing is now going on before Deputy Attorney-General Post to determine whether the bonds of the State of Georgia shall be classed among the securities in which New York savings-bank funds may be invested. The bonds of the State of Georgia are in many respects a desirable security. They bear interest at 5 per cent. as against only 3 per cent, obtainable on the best class of Northern State bonds. The finances of Georgia are in a flourishing condition. The State is rich and prosperous, and there is scarcely a doubt that the bonds now offered will be paid, principal and interest, in full. But the State of Georgia repudiated \$8,000,000 of bonds in the year 1873, and the New York law expressly prohibits the investment of savings-bank funds in the securities of any State which has defaulted within ten years on the principal or interest of any debt authorized by any of its Legislatures. It would be impossible, of course, to discriminate by law between different degrees of repudiation, or to draw a line between honest and dishonest Legislatures, between carpet-baggers and taxpavers, between Governor Bullock and Governor Colquitt. The only sure line of discrimination is between payment and nonpayment. This is the line drawn in New York for the protection of depositors in savings banks, and it is difficult to see how any doubt could have arisen in the present case, or how any question could have been brought before the Attorney-General for his decision. The act of repudiation of the State of Georgia, it should be remembered, relates not only to the so-called carpet-bag bonds, but to the Brunswick and Albany R. R. bonds issued before the war under the State's guarantee. The railway was seized in its unfinished state during the war as the property of alien enemies, in violation of the secession ordinance, which exempted it from confiscation. After the war a compromise was effected with the owners by legislative authority in the year 1869, they agreeing to complete the road, and the State agreeing to pay them a bonus in bonds of \$15,000 per mile. In 1872 the Legislature declared the bonds null and void, and a constitutional amendment was adopted two years later prohibiting the payment of either interest or principal. The bonds had meanwhile been sold, partly in Germany and partly in the United States. They stand repudiated to the present day, and the State of Georgia, with its wealth and importance, belongs as clearly to the category of dishonest commonwealths as the State of Mississippi, whose unpaid debt has been one of the foulest blots on the American name since the year 1842.

It is not for the purpose of administering moral reproof that the State of New York prohibits the investment of the money of savings depositors in the bonds of repudiating States, but to protect her own people against loss. The prohibitions of the law extend not merely to the bonds of defaulting States, but to a large variety of investments which are commonly regarded as safe by capitalists. The only securities allowed to be taken by the trustees of such institutions are United States bonds, District of Columbia 3-65s, the bonds of the State of New York, or of the cities, counties, towns, and villages of this State authorized by law, and mortgages on unencumbered real estate situated in this State to the amount of 50 per cent. of its value if improved, or of 40 per cent. if unimproved. Notwithstanding this careful restriction upon the investments, there have been some disgraceful failures of savings banks in this State within recent years, due to the negligence of trustees or to the rascality of managers. These failures, and the misery they have inflicted upon the deserving poor, have led to a movement for the adoption of the system of Post-office savings banks which has attained such high popularity in England. Nothing can be said against this system except that it is likely to be short-lived, since it can hardly exist longer than the national debt in which the Government must necessarily invest the money so deposited. Nevertheless, while the debt continues, the security which it affords ought to be brought within the reach of the humblest depositor. The worst thing that can happen to the workingman who puts his savings into such a trust will be to receive his money back again in full. If the system had been adopted simultaneously with the creation of the national debt, millions of dollars would have been saved to the classes most in need of protection against fraud and mismanagement.

The case of Morgan, the unsavory person lately appointed Consul-General to Melbourne, is recalled to public notice by an elaborate attempt to straighten out his crooked career on the part of his brother-in-law and political sponsor, Mr. Dawson, of the Charleston News and Courier. It seems that the South Carolina Democrats have been a good deal stirred up over the developments regarding Morgan. One of the Congressmen has published a letter bitterly condemning the appointment, and a meeting of the Blackville Democratic Club was called the other day to give expression to the prevailing dissatisfaction. Mr. Dawson sought to stay

the tide by attending the meeting, and making a personal defence of his own action in the matter and of his brother-in-law's record. Headmitted that Morgan published his pamphlet commending Blaine's foreign policy after the canvass opened, and he presented no evidence that Morgan ever favored Cleveland's election. His strongest argument was that the pamphlet "fell flat," and that "no substantial aid was rendered Mr. Blaine by its publication." This is perhaps the most novel plea ever advanced in favor of an aspirant for office, and it merits the attention of sundry able editors who conducted organs ostensibly in the interest of the Republican candidate last year. Mr. Halstead, for instance, could readily procure overwhelming evidence that the New York Extra "fell flat," and that "no substantial aid was rendered Mr. Blaine by its publication.'

It is said to be probable that the National Bank Examiner for Connecticut and Rhode Island will be retained in office by the Democratic Administration, because he has been an efficient servant of the public, and, though a good Republican, has not been an "offensive partisan." The surest way to prevent the demand for changes in the civil service when a new party comes into power is to develop a class of officials like this bank examiner. Unfortunately such officials have been the exception in the past, because it has been held to be the duty of a place-holder to look after the interests of his party even more faithfully than after those of the public. Human nature being what it is, Democrats cannot be expected to enjoy seeing officials retained in the service who have been "offensive partisans," and it is entirely proper that such officials should pay the penalty of their misconduct. But when a man has confined himself to a discharge of the duty for which he is paid out of the public treasury, every sensible person at once sees the absurdity of discharging him, or not reappointing him, simply because a man of another party has been elect. ed President. The Connecticut Democrats have the reputation of liking the spoils as well as any of their brethren; but even such ment as Barnum recognize the folly of turning out an experienced and efficient bank examiner merely to make room for a man who wants a place. Once establish the principle that all servants of the Government are to confine their energies to their proper sphere, and the plea for a general overturning of the service upon the advent of a new Administration will become so ridiculous that nobody will any longer advance it.

Nothing could be more absurd than the choice of a man from the State which raised the cry, "The Chinese must go," as Minister from this country to China, unless it were the selection of an Ultramontanist as the representative of the United States at the Italian court. The obvious impropriety of such a suggestion, however, did not prevent the California Democrats from making an earnest demand for this place in the diplomatic service, and if "pressure" had availed with the President, he would have named somebody from the Pacific Coast as John Russell Young's successor weeks ago. The choice of an Indiana man will doubtless grievously offend the Sinophobists on the other

side of the continent, though there have been of late some signs of returning sense in California, as evidenced by the fact that Judge Wallace of that State recently withdrew his application for the mission, on the ground that the public interests would be better serv. ed by the appointment of a man from some other part of the country. Charles Denby, whom the President has just appointed, is not known outside of his State, but the leading Republican organs of Indiana vouch for his high character and his fitness for the post. The California Democrats have been particularly pertinacious in their demands for office ever since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, and the rejection of their special request for a foreign mission only emphasizes the attitude which the President had already assumed by his refusal to make other changes purely to give offices to a lot of worthless politicians. In three months the Democratic Administration has made but three appointments of Californians, whereas if Blaine had come in, there is not the slightest doubt that wholesale changes would have been made solely to pay off political obligations.

An interesting and valuable study of the Chinese problem has been made by Joseph A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for Canada, and Judge John Hamilton Gray, of British Columbia, who were appointed last year by the Governor-General of the Dominion to prosecute a thorough investigation of the subject. The question is one of vital interest to the people of British Columbia, as Chinamen have been pouring into that province of late years in large numbers. In the capital, Victoria, there are now about 3,000 of these immigrants to 10,000 other inhabitants. and the number of Chinese in the whole province is estimated as high as 18,000, while the entire population, by the census of four years ago, was not quite 50,000. The Commissioners make separate reports of their observations and conclusions, but there is a general agreement in their views. They find that Chinese labor has been most efficient in promoting the rapic development of the country, and that the sobriety, industry, and frugality of the new-comers are confessed even by their enemies. But the race antipathy is very strong, and it is strengthened by the fact that the Chinese generally adhere to Oriental habits and modes of life. The Kearney type of politicians reecho the cry of the Californians for absolute exclusion of the intruders, but the wiser opinion among the British Columbians themselves is in favor of a policy of regulating future immigration. The Commissioners concur in this view, and recommend a system of moderate restriction. based upon police, financial, and sanitary principles, sustained and enforced by stringent local regulations for cleanliness and the preservation of health. There is a strong demand for some legislation upon this subject by the Dominion Parliament at the present session, and if it follows the lines of the Commission's suggestions, Canada's disposition of the question will shine by contrast with the savage policy adopted by this country.

Our old friend Keely has had his annual "Spring Opening" with the motor in a new

guise, and under the new and remarkable name of "Inter-Etheric Liberator." As usual, the exhibition was so startling and miraculous that the happy few who were permitted to be present are unable to describe what they saw in an intelligible manner. They talk in an incoherent and dazed way about a "tuning fork," a "fiddle-bow," a disintegrator," "resonators," "wave plates," electric-conductors," "confined vapor," and the "suction of Mr. Keely's mouth," but nebody is able to tell precisely what happened, or to get any inkling whatever of the mysterious power. As nearly as we are able to understand the accounts, however, Mr. Keely places the Inter-Etheric Liberator upon a solid plate of glass which rests upon a wooden support; then he puts a glass globe, twelve inches in diameter and mounted upon four legs in such a way as to rotate freely, upon his work-bench; then he puts a thick plate of glass upon each side of the globe; then he puts a big tuning fork somewhere in the immediate vicinity; then he clamps a thick tube on the table near the "Liberator"; then by suction with his mouth he establishes a partial vacuum in the tube and closes the valve; then he goes across the room and draws a fiddle-bow across another tuningfork; this "causes the Liberator to act," and "things begin to hum" at a tremendous rate of speed; the globe turns at the rate of a thousand revolutions a minute; a solid plank placed against its revolving periphery, instead of stopping it, is torn into splinters: small leaden balls are shot out of a cannon; an engine is driven at a terrific rate of speed, and no end of other extraordinary uses is made of the "power" which is generated from the revolving globe. Everybody tries to find out how it is all done, and nobody succeeds. Then resolutions of confidence in Keely and the "Motor" are passed, the gentlemen present congratulate Keely, and the show closes, as usual, with no explanation,

Judge Davis's opinion in the Munsell case raises a question which is very interesting both for the bar and the public. The question is, whether, when a code defines the meaning of a legal term, a judge is at liberty to disregard the definition and substitute one of his own. Judge Daniels in the case held that if Munsell was guilty of a contempt, it was under Sub-division 3, Section 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which says that a person is punishable by the Court for a criminal contempt through "a wilful disobedience to its lawful mandate." Judge Daniels then found the legal meaning of the term "mandate," in Section 3,343 of the same code, which defines it as "a writ, process, or other written direction issued pursuant to law by a court or judge, or a person acting as a judicial officer, and commanding a court, board, or other body, or an officer or other person named or otherwise designated therein, to do or refrain from doing an act therein specified." Judge Davis, however, held that this was not a definition of a mandate; that it simply specified some things which are mandates, but left unmentioned others which are also mandates, such as any verbal and lawful order of a judge made in the conduct of a case. In other words, as we have

said, Judge Davis substituted for the definition of the Code a definition of his own. Now, if courts can do this with codifiers' definitions, the question is, what is the use of such definitions? Why should they be made at all? It would be extremely in teresting to know what the bar thinks about this. Section 3,343 contains a long list of definitions, and prescribes the acceptance of them as "rules." It defines "mandate," "judge," "clerk," "report," "real property," "personal property," "personal injury," "affidavit," and other terms, about twenty in all. Now, can the courts amend these definitions by declaring them not full enough, on grounds of expediency or convenience, or, as Judge Davis says, of "common usage," and putting in other meanings of their own?

The reports from the various New England States, submitted at the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association in Boston recently, were not especially encouraging. From Vermont the report was the most encouraging, saying that a society had been in existence for eighteen months, and its membership had during that time increased from 17 to more than 200; that financially the Society was doing well, but no progress had been made in securing legislation, as the bill which provided municipal suffrage for women was defeated by the Legislature. The Rhode Island report said that "movements for suffrage have not been so successful as could be desired, yet they have shown good reason for hoping that much may soon be accomplished. The Legislature has not exhibited that degree of interest which the women had hoped for. Nevertheless, it has shown an inclination to submit to the people the great question of allowing women to say who shall represent them on school committees." In Connecticut, "as in some other places, the women have seemed to have success in their hands, and it has slipped through their fingers. The Legislature doubts the wisdom of granting municipal suffrage, but seems disposed to give women a right to vote for School Committees." Of Massachusetts Mrs. Lucy Stone said she was "sorry that her State, or its law-makers, had not been generous when considering petitions for general suffrage, but the Massachusetts Society had no thought of being discouraged, and had held one hundred meetings and thirteen conventions since October, had circulated thousands of tracts and newspapers, and done much else which was calculated to change public opinion." New Hampshire was the worst of all. The lady who made the report declared that she " had not the courage to write a report. It was impossible to make something out of nothing. Many of the leaders in the movement had removed from the State or had died, and no meetings had been held during the year. Petitions for suffrage had been presented to the Legislature, and that was all which could be said." Probably a good deal of this apparent stagnation in the movement during the past year could be traced directly to the overshadowing importance of a national election; but there seems to be on the part of all our legislatures a growing disposition to treat the question with indifference.

#### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

[WEDNESDAY, May 27, to TUESDAY, June 2, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President on Wednesday appointed Edward Campbell, jr., to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa. He is the candidate whom the Iowa Congressmen selected, and he gets the place for which C. L. Williams was first named.

The President on Monday appointed Isaac R. Maynard, of New York, Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Maynard holds the office of First Deputy Attorney-General of this State. He was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in New York two years ago, and was defeated, it is said, because of his prohibition record. He was not a candidate for the office to which he is now appointed, but was urged to accept it by both the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

Postmaster-General Vilas on Thursday requested the resignation of J. L. Meade, who was recently appointed Postmaster at Hazlehurst, Copiah County, Miss. Since his appointment the Department has learned that just after the November elections in 1883, and subsequently to the killing of Matthews, a Republican Postmaster, by a man named Wheeler, on the election day, Meade presided over a meeting which was held in Hazlehurst, at which the persons participating took sides by resolution with Wheeler.

The Attorney-General, at the request of the Secretary of State, has delivered an opinion as to the eligibility of James M. Morgan to accept a Federal office. He decides, as he did in the Lawton case, that Morgan is under no disabilities, and he says that the matter has ended so far as the Administration is concerned, and Morgan is on his way to his post.

Speaker Carlisle, in a recent interview at Cincinnati, said: "The President is a sensible, honest, and patriotic man, whose highest ambition is to discharge his official duties in strict accordance with the Constitution and the laws, and for the promotion of the public welfare. He is careful and conscientious about everything he undertakes, and if he commits any mistakes in making appoin ments or otherwise, they will, in my opinion, be due to the fact that he is not able in every instance to procure correct information concerning the matters upon which he is compelled to act. The amount of work he performs is remarkable. It is physically impossible for the President and his Cabinet to do more than they are doing. People who think that the entire body of officers and employees who have charge of these vast interests, and who are familiar with them, can be suddenly changed without detriment to the public service are, in my opinion, very much mistaken, and therefore I think the Administration has so far acted wisely in respect to this subject."

There has been a difference of opinion among department officers in Washington as to the point whether the Civil-Service Law applies to chiefs of divisions. Secretary Lamar holds that it does not, and has appointed Robert Hunter, of Winchester, Va., to be Chief of the Division of Accounts of the General Land Office, without a civil-service examination.

Within a few days a \$1,000 clerkship in the Pension Bureau having become vacant, Secretary Lamar sent a requisition to the Civil-Service Commission for the certification of a person to fill the position, requesting that the Commission certify the name of a woman clerk from Dakota, as that Territory had no representation in the Bureau. The Commission decline to make the certification as requested, and say in substance that it is the province of the Commission, and not that of the Secretary of the Interior, to name the State or Territory from which selections shall be made for certification upon requisition,

Dr. Neil F. Graham, of Minnesota, Assistant Medical Referee of the Pension Bureau, and Drs. W. H. Gobrecht and John H. Ross, of Indiana, Medical Examiners in the Pension Office, have been removed for "offensive partisanship." Testimony taken before the Warner Committee that they visited their respective States during the last campaign to work for the success of the Republican party, and that their expenses were charged against the Government, was the basis of the charges against them.

A. F. Howard, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H., has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. In his letter he says he has held the office since December 24, 1873, during which time he has endeavored faithfully to discharge its duties. He adds: "I have also during all that time been a zealous member of the Republican party, and in every way possible contributed to its success. Consequently, my 'offensive partisanship' can be established by many witnesses. For twenty years I have also been a firm believer in the old Jacksonian doctrine, 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Consistency, therefore, compels me firmly to adhere to these principles and convictions in defeat as well as in victory."

President Cleveland was present at the Decoration Day ceremonies in New York.

After a full Cabinet meeting on Thursday the following telegram was sent by the President to Senator Gibson: "The question of repening the New Orleans Exposition has been considered by the Cabinet, and they are unanimously of opinion that there is no warrant of law for it, and that it would be inexpedient on other grounds."

United States Minister Foster and the Spanish Cabinet are negotiating a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, which includes Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and other Spanish colonies.

The public debt showed a decrease of \$3, 350,833 in May.

A small detachment of the Tenth Cavalry encountered on Wednesday Chief Geronimo and his band of Apaches in Cook's Cañon, through which the Indians were endeavoring to escape to Mexico. The hostiles were driven back with a loss of four killed and eight wounded. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded. Owing to the small number of troops, the Indians were not pursued. This detachment is trying to effect a junction with two companies of the Fourth Cavalry, when an active pursuit will be made. The Apaches have been joined by a number of Utes and Navajos, and the band is composed of nearly 200 warriors. More than thirty citizens are reported to have been killed. Many of the bodies were mangled beyond recognition.

The people of New Mexico have issued an urgent appeal (among others, to the press of New York city), stating that about 100 of their neighbors had been massacred, and that 5,000 troops should be immediately placed in the Territory to restore order and punish the redskins, and saying: "Unless the Government at once takes steps to put down the present Indian outbreak and hunt to death every participant in it, our people will no longer consent to the restraint which has thus far prevented their marching upon the San Carlos Reservation and wiping it out of existence. For years it has been the nursery of crime, whence have issued the bands of murdering Apaches that have bathed our homes in blood, robbed our people of their possessions, and retarded the development of our resources."

General Crook telegraphed to General Pope on May 31 from Fort Bayard, Arizona: "Have just arrived. I find there are eight bodies of troops out after the Indians. The latter have doubtless divided into small parties. No reports have been received from any of the troops since the 28th. The Indians have killed a number of people and committed many outrages. The outlook is bad. Everything indicates trouble similar to the Victoria outbreak, and that it will be very difficult to suppress. General Bradley's disposition of

the troops seems to have been such as was compulsory under the circumstances,"

The Dolphin, built by John Roach for the United States navy, made her fourth trial trip on Thursday, going up the Sound to Faulkner's Island and returning. During the first six hours the vessel travelled ninety-three nautical miles, her average speed being 15½ knots an hour, which is more than is required of her by contract. A favorable report has been made by the President of the Board appointed by Secretary Whitney to examine the vessel.

Iron and nail mills in Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other manufacturing centres shut down on Monday on account of the failure of the manufacturers to accept the scale of wages presented by the Amalgamated Association on behalf of the workmen. About 100,000 men are thrown out of employment. Eight iron mills in the West have accepted the workingmen's terms and are running.

S.W. Talmadge, a Milwaukee expert, has prepared his first preliminary estimate for the season by States of the probable total yield of wheat in the United States for 1885. The estimate shows the probable yield of winter wheat as 231,000,000 bushels, of spring wheat 130,000,000 bushels, total of winter and spring 361,000,000 bushels, According to these figures the crop of 1885, compared with 1884. will show a shortage in winter wheat of 139,000,000 bushels, spring wheat 13,000,000 bushels; total winter and spring shortage 152,000,000.

Governor Hill on Wednesday vetoed the new Census Bill for reasons similar to those expressed in his previous veto. He will not call another extra session

During a hearing before Governor Hill on Monday on the bill to incorporate the College of Medicine and Surgery in this city, Dr. R. A. Gunn, speaking in advocacy of the bill, said he had experienced difficulty in getting the measure out of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, of which Senator Coggeshall (Rep.) is Chairman. He remonstrated with the Senator, but obtained no satisfaction. "Then when I met him in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York," Dr. Gunn said, "and asked why the bill was not reported, he said he must have \$500 to report the bill favorably, and that he would go on the floor of the Senate and make an argument in its favor. He also desired a guarantee of \$1,000 additional to be paid if the bill became a law." Senator Coggeshall represents the Twenty-second District, and lives at Waterville, Oneida County. He emphatically denies the charge.

The General Term of the Supreme Court in this city handed down a decision on Friday in the case of Harvey M. Munsell, the late juror in the Short trial who was imprisoned by Judge Van Brunt for contempt of court. The decision reverses the order of Judge Van Brunt and orders the discharge of Munsell from custody.

During Wednesday's session of the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, an amendment to the canon giving women a right to vote at the election of church officers was defeated

On Wednesday afternoon a derrick, used in hoisting building material for the new Unitarian building in Boston, fell from the second story, owing to the breaking of a rope. Miss Grace Virginia Lord, forty years old, a well-known translator of foreign works, under the nom de guerre of "Virginia Champlin," who was passing with a companion, was struck on the head and instantly killed.

It was asserted on Wednesday that the English proposals recently offered to the Turkish Envoy, Hussan Fehmi Pasha, for the occupation of the Sudan by Turkey, bad been declined by the Porte. Fehmi Pasha returned to Constantinople from London with the proposal on May 14, after having had an interview at Paris with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who assured him that the French

Government would not oppose the Turkish occupation of Suakim or of any part of the Sudan over which the Sultan claimed suzerainty. The reported refusal to accept the proposals after this assurance caused considerable surprise. The proposals permitted the Turkish Government to occupy and control the Sudan, provided action were taken to suppress the slave trade and to develop commerce. The Porte would be free to assert its suzerain rights over the whole of the Sudan, including the Province of Dongola.

Reports were in circulation in Cairo on Thursday that El Mahdi had sent Hassein Khalifa to Cairo to arrange terms with the Khedive.

The rebel forces are beginning to renew their attacks on Suakim.

The Rome *Diritto* foreshadows the occupation of Suakim next autumn by Italy.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, by a vote of 338 to 90, adopted a motion approving the decree secularizing the Pantheon, in order that Hugo might be buried there.

The funeral of Victor Hugo on Monday was one of the greatest pageants ever witnessed in Paris. Hundreds of thousands of people were abroad at daybreak, crowding the streets along which the procession was to move, from the Arc de Triomphe to the Pantheon. Six orations were delivered under the Arc de Triomphe in the presence of nearly all the illustrious men of and in France. M. Le Royer, President of the Senate, said Victor Hugo constantly pursued the higher ideal of justice and humanity, and thus exercised an immense influence over the moral feeling of France. M. Floquet said that the ceremony was not a funeral; it was an apotheosis. M. Augier, a member of the Academy, elaborated the fact made evident to-day: "To the sovereign poet France renders sovereign honors." M. Goblet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, declared that Victor Hugo will remain the highest personification of the nineteenth century, the history of which in its contradictions, doubts, ideas, and aspirations, was best reflected in his works.

The funeral procession started punctually at noon. The threatening clouds of the morning had disappeared by this time. Many chariots, heaped up with the offerings of the people of France, followed the hearse in the procession. Enormous crowds of people lined the streets. The buildings were black with spectators. The body was deposited in the Pantheon, and the ceremonies completed without the dreaded Communist outbreak. Accidents incident to the presence of such an immense concourse of people were numerous.

A despatch from Tirpul, dated May 23, states that the British section of the Afghan Frontier Commission, lately in charge of Sir Peter Lumsden, was then in camp at a point twenty-five miles to the westward of Herat. The officers of the party visited Herat, and were well received by both the authorities and the people. The neutralization of the Panjdeh district is restoring quiet everywhere.

The London Daily News (Liberal) announced on the highest authority on Saturday that the Afghan question had been completely settled, Russia accepting the English proposals. Both Merutchak and Zulihkar were allowed to ramain in the possession of the Amir. On Monday morning the News published a letter from Earl Granville's secretary denying this assertion, and saying that the negotiations are still in progress. The News, however, said: "Although the negotiations are unfinished, it will be found, when the Government is able to furnish an official statement of recent and current proceedings, that our statement of Saturday was substantially correct." The Standard's St. Petersburg despatch on Monday confirmed the News's statement.

The London Daily News asserted on Tuesday that it had been definitely agreed upon by

the Ministry to invite the King of Denmark to arbitrate in the Afghan dispute.

The second set of official despatches relating to the Afghan dispute were on Tuesday made public in London, and they throw much new light upon the subject. Earl Granville, For-eign Minister, on April 17, wrote to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at St. Petersburg. "Baron de Staal (Russian Minister at London) informs me that he has re-ceived a despatch from M. de Giers (Russian Foreign Minister) ascribing the collision at Panjdeh to the military aspect of Sir Peter Lumsden's Boundary Commission, which, he says, encouraged Afghan pretensions. M. de says, encouraged Afghan pretensions. M. de Giers declined to admit that General Komaroff provoked the collision." On the 19th of April Earl Granville wrote to Sir Edward Thorn ton, declining to admit that Sir Peter Lumsden's Commission had any bearing on the question, and refuting M. de Giers's statement that English officers had directed the Afghan attack. M. de Giers, in his reply to this, declined to sacrifice the interests of Russia or submit the Panjdeh affair to further inquiry. Earl Granville replied proposing arbitration and the resumption of the Afghan frontier negotiations. Baron de Staal replied that even if Russia should admit the principle, she would intrust the task of arbitration to none but Emperor William of Germany, who would decline to serve. Earl Granville said that England had no objection to Emperor William as arbitrator. At this point M. de Giers pro-posed to neutralize the Panjdeh district pending the result of the Afghan frontier negotia-tions, and Earl Granville stipulated that both the Russian and the Afghan soldiers be with-drawn from Panjdeh. On May 4 Earl Gran-yille agreed to resume the negotiations concerning the Afghan frontier, and to submit the Panjdeh dispute to the decision of an arbitrator, if Russia and England found themselves unable to settle it otherwise

It was reported in Pekin on Wednesday that a Russian outpost had fired upon a Chinese outpost in Mantchooria,

Serinagur, India, was visited by a frightful earthquake on Sunday. The shocks, which occurred at intervals of ten minutes, were of great violence. The greater part of the city was destroyed, and the cavalry barracks is a mass of ruins. Fifty persons are known to have been killed, and hundreds of the injured have already been taken from the general wreck. The total loss of life, or the number of the maimed, must remain unknown for some days, as many of the inhabitants still lie buried in the ruins. Serinagur is near the centre of the vale of Cashmere, and that whole territory experienced the terrible earthquake shocks. The Mohammedan mosque at Sopur, twenty miles north of Serinagur, was demolished by the earthquake, and 200 persons were killed.

Serious anti-Jewish riots occurred in Vienna on Monday, owing to the excitement of the people in consequence of the election agitation. The Carmelite Platz was filled with a howling mob, and free fights were frequent. The shops of the Jews were raided and ruined, and their owners violently assaulted. Not less than forty persons were severely wounded.

The Baptist Missionary Society gave a breakfast in London on Thursday to Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. An address in the nature of a eulogy was formally presented by the Society to their guest. Mr. Stanley, in his reply, said that he was glad to have had the opportunity of helping the missionaries, and of obtaining in return their help to teach the natives. Formerly he ill-understood the missionaries. However, since that he had seen Livingstone, in whom he recognized the type of a noble and spiritual manhood. The real work of the missionary was hard, his privations were great, his worldly reward small. In conclusion, Mr. Stanley expressed the hope that the Congo country would soon be well supplied with missionaries.

Charles Rogier, the Belgian statesman, died in Brussels on Wednesday, having almost completed his eighty-fifth year. Since 1868 he had lived in retirement, but for nearly forty years he was the leading statesman of Belgium, and a member of the Cabinet.

The Technical Committee of the International Sanitary Conference rejected in Rome on Wednesday, by a vote of 9 to 2, the American proposal to authorize the sanitary condition of vessels to be verified by the countries to which the vessels are bound, through the respective consuls of those countries at the ports of departure.

The Paris Salon prizes have been awarded as follows: Bouguereau, first; B. Constant, second; Humbert, third.

A despatch from Fort Assiniboine on Thursday announced the capture on Wednesday of Gabriel Dumont, the lieutenant of Louis Riel, and a companion by the name of Michael Dumais.

Poundmaker and 150 of his men arrived at Battleford on Wednesday and surrendered to General Middleton, in accordance with the agreement recently reached. General Middleton telegraphed: "I have made prisoners of Poundmaker and Lean-Man, Yellow-Mud-Blanket, and Breaking-Through-the-lee, being the most influential and dangerous men about him. I have also White Bear, who killed Indian-Instructor Payne, and Wahwainita, who killed Tremont, the rancher. My next task may be Big Bear. Poundmaker brought in the teams taken, and gave up 210 stands of arms and five revolvers." On Thursday a messenger from General Strange's celumn brought the news to Battleford that Big Bear and his whole band had broken up their camp near Frog Lake, and were moving eastward. It is supposed that runners had reached him with the news of the defeat and capture of Riel and the surrender of Poundmaker. General Strange, with a flying advance force, followed Big Bear up and watched his movements.

News was received on Sunday of a battle on May 28 between Big Bear and the forces under General Strange, some thirteen miles cast of Fort Pitt. General Strange's scouts discovered Big Bear's location on Wednesday last, and the General ordered an immediate advance. The force he took with him numbered about 300 men. About noon on Thursday Big Bear's entrenchment was reached. The General found the Indians occupying an exceedingly strong position. For nearly four hours hot firing was continued on both sides. The enemy, finally becoming exasperated, made a desperate rush, but, under excellent cover, and with the aid of field guns, the troops succeeded in repelling them. The Indians retired to prepare for another attack, and the General seeing the superiority of their numbers ordered a retreat, the troops retiring in good order to Fort Pitt, under fire from the Indians, who did not, however, venture to pursue the retreating forces. About thirteen brave fellows were left behind to guard the wagons containing the supplies. When, a few hours later, General Strange sent back after them, it was found that a terrible struggle had taken place, and it is believed that they were massacred. General Strange is badly in need of reinforcements and provisions, and his position at Fort Pitt is very insecure. General Middleton on Sunday started to his relief. A fierce battle with Big Bear is anticipated.

The trial of Riel, the rebel leader, will probably begin at Regina about the 22d of June before Colonel Richardson, the stipendiary magistrate.

The complete defeat of Caceres at Huancayo by Iglesias's forces, under command of Colonel Yessep, is announced from Lima, Peru. Great numbers of prisoners were taken, and Caceres's artillery was scattered. Caceres himself is wounded and General Mas is in pursuit. This decisive victory is expected to prevent any further revolutionary attempts.

#### SILVER PUZZLES.

THE Atlanta Constitution, in a spirit of candor, asks the following questions:

"Is it not true that the suspension of silver coinage will still further depreciate the price of silver bullion? In other words, as there will be no further demand on the part of the Government for silver bullion, will it not inevitably follow that the price of that commodity will be still further reduced?"

These questions cannot be answered dogmatically. The price of silver bullion is governed generally by the law of supply and demand. The operation of this law is modified by speculation-that is, by the opinions which buyers and sellers hold as to the future conditions of supply and demand. It would be a fair presumption, certainly, that a sudden stoppage of the Government's purchases, which now take about one-half of the production of the American mines, would cause a decline in the price of that metal in the ratio which these purchases bear to the world's total production. The demand of the United States mint is about \$28,-000,000 per annum. The total production in the world is about \$110,000,000 per annum, of which the United States produces a little more than \$46,000,000. But since it is certain that the demand of our mint must cease at some time. it is probable that the silver market has taken that fact into consideration, and that the decline has been anticipated, or, in the language of the street, "discounted." A purely artificial demand, resting upon political rather than commercial considerations, and liable, therefore, to come to an end at the opening of the ballotboxes after any general election, is not the kind of demand which determines the price of an article in the market. There are plenty of securities on the Stock Exchange which pay 6 per cent. dividends and yet sell much below par, because the public believe that a time will come when the dividends will be reduced or will cease altogether. Nothing is more certain than that the United States Government will eventually cease to buy silver bullion for arbitrary coinage. Everybody knows this, from China to Peru. All the bullion dealers in both hemispheres have taken account of it. Consequently, it is a matter of pure conjecture how much the price of silver would be affected by the cessation of our artificial demand. It is also beyond human ken whether the present rate of supply will continue, and whether the demand of India and other silver-standard countries will increase or decrease, or remain stationary. The probability is that there will be some decline in the price of bullion when our arbitrary coinage comes to an end, but no great decline.

We might descant at length on the absurdity and injustice of using the public funds to keep up the price of an article in the market in the interest of a particular class of producers at the expense of all others. We might show how the natural resources of the country—its buying and selling power—are lessened by the action of the Government, which intercepts a valuable product of industry on its way to a bona-fide market, puts it to death for all commercial purposes, and buries it in the earth as a corpse. These are important considerations not touched upon in the catechism of our Georgia contemporary. We accordingly pass them by, in order to take up the gravamen of the

difficulty which presents itself to the Atlanta Constitution, and which is stated in these words:

"What, then, is to be the outcome of this whole business? What is to become of the silver dollars that are already coined? Will the banks of the country open their doors to them after coinage is suspended and the bullion value of the silver still further depreciated? Will Mr. Manning carry out the law and redeem the legal tenders in silver after the opponents of silver have had their way?"

The first view which occurs to us is, that if a danger exists, arising from the accumulation of silver dollars already much depreciated and liable to be still more so, the wisest thing to do is to stop coining them, in order to avoid still greater danger and loss. If it be true that we must stop coining some time, then manifestly the more we have on hand the more we shall lose. The Government cannot buy metal forever which the people refuse to take off its hands. When the public needs are fully satisfied, it might as well buy and store cotton cloth or cotton bales as silver bullion. The spinning industry is more depressed than the mining industry. The miners have had their innings for about seven years. If the public resources are to be held subject to a square divide, it is time that some other trade should be favored with an artificial market for its surplus productions. The railroads are just now in a suffering condition, and since the Government is short of storage-room for its standard dollars, it would tend to equalize the distribution of the revenue if the Secretary of the Treasury should charter a few thousand cars and carry its surplus ingots around the country for a year or two. A public exhibition of this kind would at least have a valuable educating influence.

The banks, we beg to assure our Atlanta contemporary, will take silver on deposit whenever they are convinced that the silver dollar will be kept at par with gold. The reason why they have refused to take it is, that, seeing no limit to the coinage, they believed that silver dollars would eventually sink to their bullion value, and that a great loss would be entailed upon them and their customers. It is not impossible even now to prevent the decline of the silver dollar to its bullion value, but obviously the difficulty of preventing it increases with the number coined. Therefore the way to avert this evil is to put a stop to the coinage as soon as may be. The action of the Atlanta Commercial Convention on this subject is the most hopeful sign of the times that has been discerned since the Silver Bill was passed in 1878. We trust that the Constitution will give it a cordial support.

#### THE FRENCH PANTHEON.

THE restoration of the Pantheon at Paris to its original use, as a monument to illustrious Frenchmen, is a fresh illustration of the hostility of the Republic to the Church, as well as of the political imprudence of the clergy. The building was begun as a church by Madame de Pompadour, but it was not finished until the Revolution was at its height in 1790, and was then dedicated to the memory of great men. The Restoration, however, had not the good sense to let it alone, and when the Clerical and Royalist reaction set in in 1822, Louis XVIII.

gave it back to the clergy, who converted it once more into a church. After the expulsion of the Bourbons in 1831, it was again secularized, and remained secularized until after the Coup d'État. The new Emperor, who was then currying favor with the Church, in 1853 convert ed it again into a place of worship. The Republic has been much more patient than its predecessors, for it has waited since 1877, when the Conservatives finally went out of power, before again compelling the clergy to vacate it, which they were, it is reported, required to do within forty-eight hours.

The Pantheon, in its original secularized form, was intended to furnish what Westminster Abbey has so long furnished in Englanda last resting-place for distinguished public men. Nothing can better illustrate, however, the difference in the course of English and French history than the fact that it has been found impossible in France to make any church seem a fit receptacle for the illustrious dead. The fact that Westminster Abbey is a church makes it in the eyes of even the most sceptical Englishmen the better fitted to be the national Valhalla, or "great temple of silence and reconciliation," where men of all parties, who have in any walk shed lustre on their country, can lie peaceably side by side. Their memory, the public thinks, is all the better preserved by the fact that public worship is every day carried on above their graves. There is, in fact, no creed or sect in England which is not delighted by the chance of giving the ashes of a man whom they have loved or followed into the keeping of the Dean and Chapter, no matter what they may think of the value of the functions these gentlemen perform.

In France, on the other hand, the first thing to be done, in the eyes of probably the vast majority of the Parisians, if not of Frenchmen generally, before burying such men as Thiers and Gambetta and Victor Hugo in the Pantheon, is to get rid of the clergy and their belongings, and completely secularize the edifice. Between the French sceptics and the Church there is no room for compromise or concession. French sceptics are not content, like English or German sceptics, with ceasing to go to church and treating the dogmas with good-humored indifference. They insist on proclaiming in every possible way their hostility to the clergy. They make a great parade of being married only by the maire, of not having their children baptized, and of burying their relatives without religious services. Indeed, there has been no more marked characteristic of French liberalism ever since Voltaire lifted up his voice against "L'infâme" on behalf of the Calas family, than its furious hostility to all ecclesiastical organizations, and especially to the greatest of them all.

Indeed, if anything can serve as a warning to the Catholic Church to keep out of politics, and to beware of the gifts of politicians, it ought to be the condition of the Church in France to-day. In no great modern and highly civilized State has the Government been so ready at various times to give the clergy what they wanted in the way of legislation. Every Government France has had, except the first Republic, has sought to placate or win them over by money or privileges. The result has

been not simply that every revolution leads to a diminution of State aid, but that the good-natured contempt of the sceptics for the clergy which is still to be found in other countries, in France has given place to a ferocious hatred, which in times of tumult puts the lives of the priests in danger, and in times of peace produces legislative spoliation and repression. The continued blindness of the French clergy on this point, after a century's experience of the dangers of politics, is something very remarkable. One would have thought that in 1877, when MacMahon began his foolish attempt at reaction, the clergy would know better than to cast in their lot with him and take a share of the risks of his enterprise. But they did not know better. Cardinal Bonnechose and most of the prelates publicly bid him godspeed, and a few months later saw him overthrown by the Republicans, and saw the Church again at the mercy of an enraged enemy. And yet, bitter as Republican hostility is, every one acknowledges that it is a trifle compared to the hostility of the Radicals under Clémenceau, who are eagerly expecting the Republican succession.

#### THE MUNSELL CONTEMPT.

THE General Term on Friday, as was expected, reversed Judge Van Brunt's decision committing Munsell, the juror in the Short case, to jail for one month for contempt of court. The three judges decide unanimously that the offence committed by Munsell, if any, was not contempt of court, but a misdemeanor, for which he should have been indicted and tried by a jury. This conclusion has not been reached by any elaborate process of legal argumentation, but by a simple inspection of the papers in the case and of the statute. In fact, we fancy it is not often that a simpler question goes up on appeal. Consequently, one cannot help deploring that the demands on the judges' time should have been such that they were compelled to take a week to consider the matter, with the result of inflicting seven days more of unlawful imprisonment on an innocent man. For unlawful imprisonment is not, and we trust will never be, considered a trifling matter in the United States, no matter on whom inflicted, and though inflicted only for one hour. When any man, however humble, claims the deliverance from it at the hands of a Court, all other business and excuses should, it seems to us, be laid aside until justice be done, no matter whose feelings are hurt. We fully appreciate the desire of Judges Daniels and Davis and Brady to spare Judge Van Brunt the further humiliation of a prompt reversal of his wrongful order; but Judge Van Brunt would have to be a far more valuable and honored person than he is, to entitle him to consideration at the cost of the personal liberty of an American

Judge Daniels, in his decision, calls Judge Van Brunt "a learned judge," and Judge Davis calls him "a learned and able one," apparently without perceiving that they are praising his intellectual qualities at the expense of his moral ones. That a learned and able judge, as Judge Van Brunt undoubtedly is, should not have found out between Wednesday,

on which Munsell was brought before him for contempt, and Friday, on which he sent the poor man to jail, that no contempt had been committed, and that the offence was an indictable one, will suggest, when coupled with the extraordinary severity of the sentence, that it was not his knowledge which was at fault, but his temper, or, in other words, that he is unfitted by character for the exercise of discretionary power over the liberty of his fellow-men. The law of contempt, as laid down by the Code, seems most clear. The decision of the General Term shows that it is clear. Had Judge Van Brunt studied it, he would doubtless have noticed the note of the Revisers, in which they say, speaking of contempt:

"It cannot be necessary at this day to urge any reasons for substituting the trial by jury in all possible cases, instead of a trial by an offended tribunal."

He ought to have known, and as "learned and able" he must have known, that rule of elementary morals which forbids a man to try an offence committed against himself, and over which he has already grown angry. After Judge Van Brunt had written to the newspapers denouncing the jury, he ought, as a gentleman and a man of honor, to have seen that he was disqualified from inflicting even a fine of five dollars, were the offence of the juryman never so clear. He ought to have sent Munsell before another judge, in order both to guard against the infirmity of his own temper, and to prevent others from suspecting his impartiality.

It is also to be regretted that the General Term, in order still further to soothe their erring brother, should have thought it necessary to indulge in imputations on Munsell's conduct and motives. His character and conduct were in no way before the General Term, and for the aspersions on them made by Judge Daniels and Judge Davis there was not, in the evidence laid before Judge Van Brunt, the shadow of foundation. Munsell did nothing which a perfectly honorable and well-meaning man ignorant of the law might not have done. The production of the diagrams of Rossa's office in court by the District Attorney was a plain intimation to the jury that it was considered important by the prosecution that they should have a clear idea of the locality in which the crime was committed. Now, a diagram is merely a poor substitute for ocular inspection, or, in other words, a piece of imperfect con venience. No sensible man in any serious trans. action would rely on a drawing when he could see the original. It is only as a matter of convenience that the jury was not taken to see Rossa's office. It was, therefore, most natural that an impulsive man, ignorant of the law and in the absence of caution from the Court, should, finding himself close to the locus in quo, run in to take a look at it.

This is all that Munsell did. There is nothing in his life or character to furnish ground for supposing his motives to have been bad. Nor was there anything in his subsequent conduct to raise such a suspicion, except his having tried to persuade his brother jurymen to acquit. Judge Daniels's observation, therefore, that "it exhibited the mind of the juror not to have been in that impartial condition which was necessary to enable him . . . to decide the case according to the evidence,"

we must, with great respect, take leave to regard simply as a sop for Judge Van Brunt. That act of Munsell's is not to be judged by rules of evidence, but by experience of human nature. He did nothing more than any rational man, called on to decide a dispute outside a court-room, would do if he could. In fact, the judges seem to have got into their heads a little of the Van Brunt notion that, having come to the conclusion through the aid of a technically illegal step that the prisoner ought to be acquitted. Munsell had no right to argue in favor of that view in the jury room. In Judge Van Brunt's sentence sending him to jail, this was set out as if it constituted the gravamen of his offence, whereas it was no offence at all, and was nothing with which Judge Van Brunt had any concern whatever.

It is, of course, greatly to be regretted that such acts as Judge Van Brunt's can be committed with impunity in a community like this. In a more sensitive state of public opinion it would not pass unpunished. We print below an account of the impeachment of a Federal judge for abusing his discretionary power by imprisoning a man for a single day. But impeachment is too slow and expensive a process in this State to be attempted by a private individual without aid from the Bar.

#### THE PECK IMPEACHMENT CASE

THAT Judge Van Brunt has made himself liable to impeacement by unlawfully imprisoning Mr. Munsell, can hardly be doubted. The case bears a striking resemblance to that of Judge Peck, of Missouri, against whom articles of impeachment were voted by the House of Representatives on the 24th of April, 1830. Judge Peck had imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and had suspended temporarily from the practice of his profession, one Luke E. Lawless, an attorney, for alleged contempt of court. Lawless, by the way, had been a soldier, and had fought on the French side at Waterlee. The contempt consisted in the publication of an article in a newspaper reviewing an opinion delivered by the Judge in a land case. The Judge had issued an attachment against Lawless, broughthim into court, abused him for two hours in passionate and indecent terms, and committed him to jail for one day. Lawless had been released on a writ of habeas corpus before his term of imprisonment expired. He sought first to secure redress for the outrage committed upon bim by proceedings at law; but, not succeeding in this, he went to Washington city and presented the facts to the House Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania (afterwards President), was Chairman. The Committee, after hearing witnesses who were cross-examined by Judge Peck in person, and after receiving from him a written statement of the case, reported articles of impeachment by a unanimous vote The articles were presented to the House by Mr. Buchanan, who supported them in a very able speech, delivered on the 21st of April. In his exordium he said:

"I trust I am one of the last men in this house or in this country who would seek in the remotest manner to interfere with the constitutional independence of the judiciary. I know that it is the great bulwark of our rights and liberties, and that this house will never use its power of impeachment as a means of intringing upon an institution so sacred. But when an individual elevated to the high and responsible rank of a judge, forgetting what he owes to his own dignity, to his country, and to the liberties

of the people, shall by arbitrary and oppressive conduct prostrate the rights of a citizen of this Republic, it is fit and proper that he should be held up as an example and made a victim to the offended majesty of the laws. It is my deliberate conviction that such has been the conduct of Judge Peck, and I may add that similar sentiments were held by every member of the Judiciary Committee."

He then proceeded to state the facts which had led to the imprisonment of Mr. Lawless, maintaining that that person had a perfect right to discuss in the public prints any opinion of any judge after the case at bar was concluded, and to use any language he saw fit to use, subject to an action for libel and trial by a jury if his words were libellous, but that in fact the language used by Mr. Lawless in this publication was perfectly respectful, and in notable contrast to that of the Judge himself. Upon the temper displayed by Judge Peck he made the following comment, and the reader will observe how closely it fits the conduct of Judge Van Brunt:

"He (the Judge) was much excited, his manner was very warm, and he was occupied two or three hours in delivering his opinion. And what was its whole tenor? Instead of the calm, dignified, and impartial manner which becomes a judge upon all occasions, and particularly when he is himself one of the parties, we find him heated, acrimonious, and severe. He often used the words 'calumniator,' 'contemptuous,' 'slanderous,' 'libellous,' as applied to Mr. Lawless and his article. He even forgot himself so far as to say that in China the house of such a calumniator would be painted black, as an evidence of the blackness of his heart, and as a warning, that the whole world might avoid him. . . . I admit that we ought not to impeach a judge merely because his conduct has been illegal. All must agree that this may be the case, and yet he may not deserve such punishment. But illegal an 'oppressive proceedings, accompanied by violence of manner, by passion, and by the appearance of revenge, present a very different case, and give birth to very different conclusions."

Mr. Buchanan then argued that if Mr. Lawless had been guilty of any wrong, he was entitled under the Constitution to a fair trial by a jury, whereas Judge Peck had combined, as Judge Van Brunt did, "in his own person the offices of the prosecutor, the grand jury, the petit jury, and the judge." At the conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's speech the House voted the impeachment by 123 yeas to 49 nays.

When the case came to trial before the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, the principal argument in support of the charges was made by Mr. McDuffle, of South Carolina. The speech made by this distinguished orator was one of the noblest forensic efforts of his career. His peroration is summarized in the following words in Benton's Abridgment:

"A wise man of antiquity, upon being asked what is the best form of government, justified the character which he had received by the answer that that was the best in which an injury done to a single citizen was telt as an injury done to the whole community. There was not a man that ought not to make the injury done to Luke E. Lawless his own. We were told that he was an Iri-hman. He deserved infinite credit, when ordered to prison, for the moderation he exhibited, for not dragging the tyrant, as Virginius dragged Appus, from the throne. As God was his judge, he believed that if the case of Mr. Lawless had been his, if he had been ordered to prison and his family deprived of the means of subsistence, he should have dragged him from his seat on the bench. He had his whole life lived in abhorence of despotism in every shape, whether in a judge or in an overseer of slaves, and he considered that this petty judge had been guilty of tyrannical conduct which would have disgraced a slave-driver."

The arguments before the Senate occupied several days and engaged the public attention to the exclusion of every other subject. The honors of the debate were shared in about equal measure by Mr. McDuffle and Mr. Storrs (of New York) for the prosecution and Mr. Meredith and Mr. Wirt tor the defence. The case resulted in the

acquittal of the Judge by a majority of one vote -21 Senators voting guilty and 22 not guilty. Two-thirds were required to convict. The point which is supposed to have saved Judge Peck from the penalty of impeachment was, that there was then no statutory limitation upon the power of judges of the United States Courts to punish for contempt. Such a law was passed immediately after the trial and in consequence of it. Another consideration which had much weight was, that Mr. Lawless had not been much harmed by the action of the Judge, while, on the other hand, a conviction by impeachment would have been irretrievable ruin to Judge Peck and his He was almost blind, and could not have earned a living at any other occupation. He wept copiously during the trial, and Mr. Wirt pictured his distress and that of his grayhaired father in the most moving tones. Although he escaped the penalty which he richly deserved for his assault upon the liberty of a citizen, the peril in which he had stood for nine months while the proceedings in his case were pending, cured him of his bad temper, and put an end to his arbitrary and brutal behavior, and taught a lesson to the judiciary which has been effective up to the present time, Judge Van Brunt's assault upon Mr. Munsell being the first and only repetition of it, we believe, since that famous and now almost forgotten trial.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 18.

It is several years since I saw an exhibition of the Royal Academy, and I was ill prepared for the great deterioration in almost all the leading painters which I find to have obtained. With very few exceptions, the popular artists have grown more reckless and mannered in execution and vapid in choice f subject. The dominant impression which my visit left was one of intellectual imbecility and technical decay. Huge canvases are devoted to subjects which are worth, in point of thought, no man's study, and the general qualities of execution and color are cruder, looser in intention, and more vulgar and commonplace, than anything I can recall of the years gone by, when English art seemed stirred up by the influences of the great naturalistic revolution, and the enthusiasm for sincere and exhaustive study which was the result of Ruskin's teaching. The brush-work is coarse and unfeeling. Weak straining for the appearance of masterly ex cution, which only results in feeble and turgid technical qualities; flimsy rendering of all secondary portions of the theme; exaggerations of local color in place of exalted scales of color, and almost entire absence of that firm and thoughtful, if sometimes forced and grotesque, rendering of form which one used to find so much of in the rising men-these are what one sees usurping the places of honor and almost the The President, Sir Frederic Leighton, though no colorist, and never distinguished for the great executive powers, retains the studious and polished manner which made him twenty-five years ago the hope of the more earnest art-lovers of England; and his study in halflength of a gracious woman,

"Serenely wandering in a trance of sober thought," is, I think, the most scholarly picture in the exhibition. Sir Frederic never painted flesh well, but his drawing is careful and his work always refined.

Alma-Tadema, also, preserves the elaborate and thorough manner of painting which has always made him a favorite with the English public, al. though his singular archæological fancies are in my opinion the means of diverting him from his true line of art—namely, the straightforward objective painting in which his countrymen are the

first in the modern schools. The better the archæologist the worse and colder the painter, and Alma-Tadema's pictures are a compromise between the two-not good archæology, and the worse as art for all the limitations and rules the archæology compels him to follow. The motives of antique life are not germane to the mind of the modern realistic artist, who must, if his work is to be of any permanent value, deal with themes which have some roots of sympathy in his own life. The purely ideal classicism is free from the limitations of archæological science, and depends entirely on the sense of beauty or decorative quality, for its value; but art and science have so little in common that any authority exercised over the former by any branch of the latter, even the natural sciences, is certain to develop a frigidity which is fatal to the best qualities of painting. Alma-Tadema would probably surprise himself and excite a genuine enthusiasm in English Philistinism if he would give the same care and admirable painting of details, with his exquisite sense of realistic color, to some subject which was in entire sympathy with the life we live. In the chief picture of this exhibition, a reading from Homer, the painting of all the accessories is as skilful as anything he has ever done, but his characters are of the purest pose plastique, which is but the necessary consequence of want of genuine sympathy with the subject. A man who deals with a dead past will always be a lifeless painter, and may expect the fate of the classicists of other times-David, Poussin, Lesueur, etc. The great and true artists, even when they dealt with antique themer, made no attempt to tie their hands with archæological traditions, which must always be incomplete, and are in any case mere matter of curiosity. Alma-Tadema will never do himself justice until he frankly abandons the purlieus of the Museum.

It is hardly edifying to an American public to hear the details of pictures which I hope they may never see, and I shall confine myself mainly to generalities; but there are a few pictures which show that their painters have not given up to the demoralization of the Academy; for, to tell the truth, the Academicians are generally the worst sinners, as might be expected of men who live by a public which accepts the diploma of the Academy as a guarantee of all the virtues, and asks for no further improvement. Of the whole catalogue of the R. A.s, the two already mentioned are the only ones who paint as well as they used to do. In portraiture, which used to be the strong arm of the Academy, there is little but vulgar exaggeration of executive vigor, affectation of masterly handling, and flimsy breadth, as if the little men were all straining after Velasquez. In this, Millais is the first sinner, and doubtless the leader of the fashion. He could not paint such rubbish as Sant's, nor can he divest himself wholly of his great power of handling and love for brilliant color; but there is little in any of his contributions which does him justice, and this little is accompanied with much of what can only be called daubing-reckless smearing of haphazard color, mere background work; and even his draperies are flimsy and poor. Ouless is the only one of the Academ: portraitists who maintains the dignity of the English portrait school; for Watts, who sends a single half-length, not of his best work, is not of the traditional school at all. Ouless is a painter of great vigor, and, if somewhat influenced by the prevailing standard of execution, is excellent in color and large in modelling, with an invariable dignity and simplicity which I can find in none of his rivals, leaving Watts again out of the comparison. Herkomer's portraits are the most exaggerated and vulgar of the work of the immortals-powerful in handling, but without refinement either of drawing The most remarkable contribution to the exhibition, though in a very humble vein, is the "Dog in the Manger," by Walter Hunt, an animal subject. Two calves, coming into a stable, find a little spaniel sleeping in the manger, and do not know what to do in the matter. It is in its vein singularly felicitous, and painted with great purity and a facile delfcacy of touch which contrasts favorably with the dominant coarseness of execution.

The picture which has been generally regarded as the success of the exhibition is "The Salon of Mme. Récamier," by Orchardson, who may, perhaps with Poynter, be classed among the painstakers beyond those mentioned, though me judice Orchardson's manner errs by a vice scarcely less obnoxious than the coarseness of the mass. His foible is the mistaking for good color a yellow tone that suggests treacle, and for good execution a semi-transparent method of painting which suggests the vehicle more strongly than the pigment. In this particular picture the vices of manner are dwarfed by the flagrant absurdity of the matter. Mme. Récamier reclines on a sofa in the extreme corner of her salon, in the attitude of a poseuse with whom the arrangement of a tableau vivant has just commenced, and who waits for the rest of the characters to take their places, while they, in all the attitudes of some arrested action, seem to have been stopped in their movement by the signal of a photographer, and told not to move till the lens is covered. There is no indication of conversation going on, or of listening; no ensemble of motive in the various figures: it is, to recur to the only comparison possible, as if the whole assembly had been photographed, and had been long enough about it to feel very stiff and awkward. It quite makes Alma-Tadema's assemblies seem living and unconscious in comparison. I do not remember to have seen a picture in which there was such utter absence of real dramatic feeling.

Even in landscape, which the English have always claimed as a special possession of the race, the Academy has gone greatly astern. The only good landscape by a member of the Academy, to my mind, is one by Leader, associate, the Academician landscapes being far below the outside standard. Even Brett, who used to be the realist par excellence of English landscapists, has gone into a vein of exaggerated local tint without reference to the harmonies of tone or color, which makes his picture seem like a model of a landscape in confectionery-no breadth, no tone, no unity-a very eruption of the color sense, morbid and violent without being strong. Even Henry Moore, who, ten years ago, was the most thorough painter of the open sea, with all its subtle phenomena, that England has ever produced, has sunk to a bald conventionalism no better as sea painting than Hook's, and worse in color. To have won public favor means now almost certain decadence, and Moore is not even an associate, but merely a favored exhibitor. A picture of extraordinary quality is the "Salt-house Dock, Liverpool," by Atkinson Grimshaw, a name new to me. The scene is one of those dreary quays which are the glory and the gloom of Liverpool, with shipping and the most unpicturesque buildings which all know who have had the vexation of landing at that port; with the night coming on, the street lamps gleaming along the wet payements, and the moon lighting the sky from the side-not visible, but shown by the faint first illumination of the clouds as she comes on the scene. As a rendering of a most difficult effect and poetic treatment of most unpoetic fact, it is the most felicitous piece of work in the exhibition, and one of the most exquisite studies of moonlight I have ever seen. Another excellent and thoroughly artistic extra-Academic picture is "A Fish Sale on a Cornish Beach," by

Stanhope A. Forbes—a sea-coast scene in a warm, harmonious gray, painted with a forcible directness of execution which is in striking contrast to the simulated vigor of most of the Academicians work. Two figure pictures by non-Academicians deserve special mention: "White H'drangea," by Albert Moore, a delicious study of a classically draped figure in delicate tints, in the best vein of decorative art; and a powerful life-sized "Pied Piper of Hamelin," by A. T. Porter, thoroughly realistic, as befits the subject, but with a weird quality of design that is notable even in a subject so often drawn and painted.

Looking over my marked catalogue, I find that, with very few exceptions, the most ambitious pictures are distinguished by their utter poverty of intellect, and those by the older Academicians even more so than those by the outsiders. The pictures of J. R. Herbert, R. A., which are perhaps the very worst, have the excuse of extreme age and decay of mental powers; but for such pictures, if not for such painters, the Academy ought to provide an hospital, that the canvases may not occupy space which they do not deserve, and which is wanted for the rising and strug gling men who cannot claim by right a place on the walls. There are huge canvases by Frederick Goodall, R. A., of which the most prepos terous is a life-size Arab on a camel racing across an acre of canvas representing a moonlit desert strewn with skeletons and bones. Crude, hard, and trashy, with an elaborate scarabæus crawling in the near foreground, this picture is called "Gordon's Last Messinger"-a shallow bit of claptrap, spread to catch the excited patriotism of the day. Frith's "John Knox at Holyrood" is hardly better than Herbert's work; and even Edwin Long, so late admitted to the supreme honors of the Academy, has begun to take on the indolent ways of his elders. One might have hoped that his European training would have held out longer. Colin Hunter's muchtrumpeted "Niagara," almost the size of nature, is the worst and least liquid caricature of the rapids it has ever been my bad fortune to see It has just the limpidity of a bad mosaic pavement.

Of what our own painters have sent, I shall speak in connection with the minor exhibitions.

W. J. S.

#### ÉLÉONORE D'OLBREUZE.-II.

PARIS, May 20, 1885.

SOPHIA DOROTHEA, the young daughter of the Duke of Zell and of Éléonore, his wife, had been promised to the Prince of Wolfenbüttel. When this young prince was killed at the siege of Philippsburg, Sophia Dorothea was only ten years old. She was well educated, handsome, and one of the richest heiresses of the Empire. There were many aspirants to her hand. At the death of the Duke John Frederick, who had no children, the ambitious Bishop of Osnabrück became more powerful than his eldest brother; and in order to complete the union of Zell and Hanover, a marriage was arranged between Sophia Dorothea and Prince George Louis. William of Orange, an old friend of the Dukes of Brunswick, advised that the title of Duchess should be recognized in Éléonore. Louis XIV, gave the same opinion. George William and his brother became friends, as of old-"ein fürstliches Dioskuren-Paar," as Leibnitz said. Even the Duchess Sophia became more civil to the Duchess of Zell.

The negotiations relative to the marriage dragged on a long time, as the pretensions of George William were exorbitant; finally, all matters were arranged: "At last, my brother," wrote Eléonore, on Oct. 8, 1682, to M. d'Olbreuze, "my daughter is affianced to the handsomest and

wealthiest prince in Germany. He is the heir of this house, the Prince of Hanover, the nephew of my husband." The young bride brought 150,-000 florins, and received a dot of 50,000 florins a year. The marriage took place at Zell, on December 2, 1682, without any ceremony; and a few days after, the young couple entered Hanover. Sophia Dorothea was still a child, being only sixteen years old; George Louis, her husband, was only twenty-two years old. He had already gone to the wars; he was odd, tacituru cold, proud, tenacious; he cared for nothing but for the pleasures of the chase and for the company of women-"proviled he could change them often," says liten. He showed at once a great autipathy to his wife. His mother, Sophia, had taught him to despise her, to consider Eléonore as an adventuress and an upstart, and he had married Sophia merely for her money. So. phia showed no kindness to her daughter-in-law; she never could bring herself to treat her with any sort of attention. Sophia was well received only by Ernest Augustus. A child was born ten months after the marriage. George spent a part of his first year in making war against the Turks. When he was at court, he lived publicly with his old mistresses. Sophia, though she had become a mother, was no better treated; she was alone, and almost abandoned in a court where she felt every day that she was neglected and de-

During the winter of 1685, Sophia Dorothea made a journey to Venice with her husband and her father-in-law. She affected to accept the homages of two or three Italian princes, and years afterward the Duchess of Orleans was still indignant at what she called her coquetry. George Louis left her alone, and amused himself in Florence and Naples in the company of Ilten. In the spring they all returned to Hanover; but the Prince followed the Duke Charles of Lorraine in his battles against the Turks. Soon after his return Sephia Dorothea had a second child. Life became intolerable for her in Hanover; the education of her children was given to their grandmother. The Prince lived publicly with his favorites, first, Mme. de Weyhe, the sister of his father's mistress, then with Mme. de Schulenburg, Countess Kielmansegg, etc. Sophia was surrounded with enemies; the Duchess Sophia had ceased to see her; her only consolation, was an occasional visit from her father and mother.

On the 29th of February, 1688, we hear for the first time of the Count Koenigsmarck. He appears in a fancy ball given by the Duke Ernest Augustus. His mother was acquainted with the Duke and Duchess of Zell. It has been said that almost from a child he had had a great attachment for Sophia Dorothea. It may be so: he certainly had become a very dissolute young man, noticeable for his extravagance in many countries. Stepney, the English minister in Dresden, writes to one of his colleagues in Hanovor: "I knew him in England, in Hamburg, in Flanders, in Hanover; he was a true libertine, and I always avoided him." Koenigsmarck had entered the Hanoverian army as colonel. He saw Sophia Dorothea deserted, and he undertook to console her. Leibnitz has left a note on the margin of a pamphlet kept in the archives of Hanover, in these terms: "The Electress and the Princess have not seen each other for two years, for this reason: when there was an appearance of fire at the opera, Count Koenigsmarck quickly screamed, 'Save the Electoral Princess'; and as the chamberlains were not there immediately, in the darkness and confusion, the Count, taking the Electress for the Princess, gave her his hand to tring her out. Then, having perceived his error, he left her suddenly to run to the Princess, and as the others had seen the Count conducting the Electress, she found herself alone, till Prince Maximilian, having perceived her, took her out of the crowd." This passage tends to show either that Koenigsmarck had made no secret of his preference for Sophia Dorothea, or that, in a moment of excitement, he could not control his instincts. This incident took place two years before the events which cost him his life: it may therefore be inferred that for two years from the time when the electoral dignity was conferred on the Duke of Hanover, Koenigsmarck became a sort of cavaliere servante of the Princess. He continued, however, to lead his usual disorderly life.

No precaution was taken against him. Nothing would have been easier than to send him to some distant garrison: it seemed as if the Elector wished to bring matters to a crisis. George Louis had a visit to make to Berlin; before leaving, he told his wife that he would ask her fa her to give his consent to a separation. Sophia went herself to Zell, and begged her parents on her own behalf to consent to this separation. Her father refused; she returned to Hanover and saw Koenigsmarck again-she saw him every day, and he often remained with her very late in the evening. Madame de Platen, the mistress of the Elector, who hated Koenigsmarck, exposed the conduct of Sophia Dorothea. On the 1st of July Koenigsmarck was seized as he left the palace, and was never seen again. One is shown still, in a passage of the castle, a mark made, it is said, by his sword; but the mystery of his disappearance has never been unravelled. The papers of Sophia and of the Count were seized; Mademoiselle de Knesebeck, the Princess's lady in waiting, was arrested. Nothing of importance was found. The Hanoverian agents were instructed to deny any sort of relation between the disappearance of the Count and the coldness which had lately been observed between the Electoral Prince and his wife. The Countess Aurora of Koenigsmarck, who was all-powerful at Dresden, moved the court of Saxony against Hanover; but Hanover persisted in refusing to give any explanation of the Count's disappearance.

Sophia Dorothea was sent to Ahlden, a small castle which was designated as her residence. She was treated there as a prisoner of state, and kept in ignorance of everything. She was interrogated by the ministers of Zell, but denied having ever allowed Koenigsmarck to remain in her apartment at night; she admitted that "appearances were against her." The account of this inquest has been preserved in Hanover. It was agreed that a separation should be pronounced, and an ecclesiastical tribune was named in order to settle the conditions of the separation. The divorce was declared; the name of Sophia Dorothea was struck out of the public prayers. She received a pension, and was to remain at Ahlden. She did remain there for thirty-two vears !

One can easily imagine the effect which these events produced upon Éléonore; she had lost, at least partly, the great empire which she had always had over her husband. Age had destroyed her charms; the Duke perhaps could not at heart forgive her for the dependence in which he had placed himself with regard to his brother. Weak as he was, he needed to be governed, but he had found a new master in Bernsdorff. The fate of Sophia Dorothea made him feel that his mésalliance was punished by destiny. His sister-inlaw Sophia worked upon all his feelings, and triumphed over Éléonore. She made herself extremely important by the great part which she took in the question of the English succession. In the winter of 1698-1699 William III. made a visit to Zell. The French Minister wrote: "Madame the Duchess of Zell will try to persuade the King to speak in favor of the Duchess of Hanover; but the ministers, who are

not the friends of the mother nor of the daughter. have so completely worked upon the Duke that it is to be feared that he will ask the King of England not to meddle with the affairs of this Princess." Nothing in fact was changed, after the visit of William, in the existence of Sophia Dorothea. William left Hanover, promising to assure to the posterity of the Electress Sophia the right of succession to the throne of England. Éléonore had used her good offices in this negotiation. William liked her and was very devoted to her husband, but he could do nothing for the prisoner of Ahl-

The Duchess of Zell was the only person who visited Sophia in her prison. Sophia lived in a decent style; she had a few attendants, but armed men were constantly watching the doors of her habitation. She could only drive with these guards on horseback. In vain did Sophia write penitent and humble letters to George Louis and to the Electress Sophia; nobody could visit her without special permission. The Archives of Hanover have preserved these permissions: they were chiefly given to French noblemen and their wives, who had found an asylum in Zell. The Duchess Éléonore took much interest in the study of religious questions: "Mme. la Duchesse de Zell," writes Leibnitz to Bossuet, " has read with particular interest your 'Histoire des variations des Églises protestantes." She was a good Protestant, but felt more indulgent toward the Catholic Church than did Leibnitz and the Electress Sophia. It was said at one time that she intended to renounce the Reformed Church, but she remained in it to the end. She took a constant and active interest in the Huguenots. She sometimes was able to help them in France, as she had some influence with Gourville, and even with Mme. de Maintenon (who was an aunt of her sister-in-law, Mme. d'Olbreuze). She had inherited some lands in Aunis and Saintonge, and would never sell them. She felt as if they were her last tie to France.

In the year 1703 George William celebrated his eightieth birthday. He died some time afterward. He left in his will to his widow a good revenue, with a palace at Lüneburg. The Duchess of Zell transported her little court to this new place. She was obliged to leave the palace where she had lived for forty years. She was away from her daughter, in a dull, fortified little city. She fell ill, and it was thought for a while that she would not long survive her husband. She was able, however, to go to Hanover for the marriage of her granddaughter, Sophia Dorothea, with the Royal Prince of Prussia. The mother of the bride learned of the marriage at Ahlden, and was not allowed to come to Hanover. Eléonore returned at once to Lüneburg, and resumed her monotonous existence. In 1714 the Elector George Louis was called to the throne of England. Éléonore made a new effort to obtain permission for her daughter to leave her prison. Public opinion in England was moved by the fate of the Princess, who remained shut up in Germany. The Prince of Wales, the Queen of Prussia, interfered in her behalf; nothing could

Éléonore was allowed, as she became older, to inhabit the castle of Zell, which was nearer to the prison of Sophia Dorothea. She spent there her last years. She lost her sight almost completely, and could only write in very large characters. Her charities, in Germany and in France, had no limit but her revenue. She died on the 5th of February, 1722, and even the vengeful Duchess of Orleans was obliged to write: "The Duchess of Zell has had a fine death; God grant that I die as well!" and she added: "It must be said that the Duchess of Zell had many qualities." She was, indeed, a woman of remarkable intellect, and of a remarkable vir-

tue. She left to Sophia Dorothea 60,000 florins, the estate of Olbreuze, all her jewels, her furniture, and her silver. She was buried at mid night, without any pomp, having in her will recommended this simplicity. When the unfortunate Sophia died, her remains were transported to Zell. Mother and daughter are buried in two simple tombs, without any ornament or inscription, in contrast with the magnificent sepulchres of the Guelph princes.

#### Correspondence.

#### A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION :

SIR: In your issue of May 28, you announce us as the publishers of a pamphlet "purporting to contain 'Opinions of the Press' on Mr. Scudder's 'History of the United States.'" In the same article you denounce us for selecting and joining extracts improperty.

Will you do us the justice to correct this statement in your next issue, as we are not the publishers of the pamphlet, nor of the History referred to?-Very respectfully yours,

E. H. BUTLER & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1885.

[We regret the error, which occurred in a letter from a correspondent. The publisher in question is Mr. J. H. Butler, of the same city. -ED. NATION.]

#### THE IOWA PROHIBITORY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your statement in your issue of May 14, 1885, page 393, that the Iowa prohibitory law has been held defective, is incorrect. The question was raised and argued, but the point was not sustained, the Court holding that the record in the journal of the House was sufficient,

The statement that the law had been declared unconstitutional was made, however, in the local papers at the time, but was corrected by Judge Louffborrow over his own signature. You were probably misled by the first account.

Truly yours,

J. A. PHILLIPS.

DUNLAP, IOWA, May 25, 1885.

#### THE CLEVELAND APPRAISERSHIP.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: Among the unfortunate changes made by the Administration, the removal of the Appraiser in the Custom-house in this city and the appointment to the position of Mr. J. C. Poe should be

It is difficult to justify the removal of Mr. Begges on the ground of offensive partisanship. He was, before his appointment, a merchant in this city. He has held the position a long number of years, and has the advantage of long experience. The part he has taken in politics has been slight. The attention he has given the duties of his position has been close. He has deserved and has enjoyed the confidence of those who do business at the Custom-house.

On the contrary, the new Appraiser, Mr. J. C. Poe, has been for years the embodiment of all that is offensive in partisan politics. His occupation is that of a farmer. He has been at several times a member of the House of Representatives of the State. While at Columbus he has had a single hobby, which he has constantly ridden: he believes that the judges of our courts and the county officers should be paid salaries about equal to the wages of common day laborers. This has marked the horizon of his political opinions. On other questions he has been conspicuously wrong. During the days of the green-back heresy he was one of its most loud-mouthed advocates. In short, he represents the most ignorant, most bigoted wing of the Democratic party here. His vagaries have been the laugh ing-stock of all intelligent men of both parties.

It goes without saying that he has no especial fitness for the duties of Appraiser; in fact, it would seem that he is most distinguished for a total want of qualifications for the place. The friends of the Administration sincerely regret that such a blunder has been made. It is particularly discouraging to the Republicans who voted for Cleveland.—I am, very respectfully, yours,

E. A. Angell.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25, 1885.

#### A QUESTION OF BOSTON GRAMMAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I am told that the difference between the Boston owl and the common owl is this: The common owl says "To who," while the one from the Hub says "To whom."

This remarkable devotion to the rule of grammar requiring the objective case after a preposition is also exemplified in the following extract from "The Bostonians," in the Century for April, p. 903: "He had the air of being but vaguely aware of whom Miss Chancellor, the object now of his wife's perpetual reference, might be."

Is this the true Boston use? If so, the rest of us will learn to say "To whom."

May 26, 1885.

Kokosing.

#### Notes.

'New York and the Conscription of 1863' is the taking title of a chapter in the history of our civil war, by Gen. James B. Fry, announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, who will also begin a series of "Military Monographs" with an essay on 'Our Sea-Coast Defences,' by Lieut. Eugene Griffin, U. S. A. They have in press the following novels: 'A Social Experiment,' by A. E. P. Searing, and 'A New England Conscience,' by Belle C. Greene.

A "Riverside Paper Series" of summer novels, old and new, beginning with Hardy's 'And Yet a Woman,' will be issued during the present season by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same house will publish immediately 'Russian Central Asia,' by Henry Lansdell, author of 'Through Siberia.'

The Perine Engraving and Publishing Company have ready 'The History of New York City,' by Benson J. Lossing, illustrated.

Another of the volumes—the third—of "Tales from Many Sources," rapidly published by Dodd, Mead & Co., borrows from William Black, from the author of 'John Inglesant,' from E. M. Clerke, and from sundry English magazines.

Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather,' abridged by Edwin Ginn, and the 'Swiss Family Robinson,' edited by J. H. Stickney, continue the series of "Classics for Children" which Ginn & Co. issue,

All persons engaged in directing elementary experimental work in physics will welcome Glazebrook and Shaw's 'Practical Physics,' a book of 487 pages, recently published by Appleton & Co. The authors, who are demonstrators at the Cavendish Laboratory, indicate what experiments are suitable for beginners, in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the general principles of physics. The selections all seem good, and the plain and full directions cannot be too highly commended. Theoretical work is given or not, according as the authors have thought necessary. Whether actually needed or not, no one can regret the presence of chapters giving the theoretical basis of the experiments on magnetism and

electricity. Statical electricity is entirely omitted. There are good introductory chapters on Units of Measurement and Physical Arithmetic. We have noted only a few errors, and these generally unimportant. On page 386 we have what purports to be the definition of a current of electricity, but it is really the definition of the strength of a current.

Authentic views of tornadoes in action are rare enough to give special value to the sketches contained in No. 19 of the Signal-Service Notes. Sergeant Glenn, being himself at Huron, D. kota, on August 28, 1884, witnessed the moderately destructive but very interesting tornado of that date and locality. His five drawings suggest, now a wheat-stack with a broom sticking from the middle, now a balloon which is being lost in the clouds, having parted with its car and all its gearing. Sergeant Glenn's discussion leads him to recognize electrical energy in the force of this phenomenon.

Judge Daly has a genial sketch of the professional life and character of the late Charles O'Conor in the Magazine of American History for June. Good anecdotes abound in it, one hinging on the fact of the great lawver's descent from the last King of Ireland. After a visit to that country, Mr. O'Conor began to spell his name with a single n-because, as the Judge suggested when asked the reason, his roval forefathers had done so. Yes, said a bystanderthe Irish kings had always been so poor as never to be able to make both n's meet. We must also mention an interesting article on Asa Packer and the Lehigh University. Among the Notes is one from Dr. S. A. Green, instancing the use of the word "ticket" in a political sense by one of the Franklin family as early as 1766; and another defending the spelling of "doughface," a word of John Randolph's coinage, against an alleged "doeface

Classified "Reading Notes on Education," compiled by Mr. John Edmands, of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, accompany the April Bulletin of that institution. The list of books is purposely made exclusive of those mentioned in Poole's Index under the same title.

The life and eminent services of the late Stephen B. Noyes are fitly commemorated in the twenty-seventh annual report of the directors of the Brooklyn Library, to which Mr. Noyes gave so much distinction by his admirable catalogue; as well as in the Library Journal for May.

The war series in the Century finds a modest parallel in the Southern Bivouae (Louisville: B. F. Avery & Sons). In the June number, the battle of Franklin (Hood's Tennessee campaign, chap. 7), is related, with the aid of a map and of several portraits, by Major D. W. Sanders. Judge Thos. H. Hines tells of General Morgan's escape from the Ohio penitentiary, which he himself planned. Mr. Paul Hayne gathers together a number of Confederate war-songs, and gives brief biographical sketches of their authors.

We lately had occasion to refer to the actor Forrest's last sitting for his likeness. The result so pleased him that he resolved never to sit again, and he never did. A copy of this fine photograph, mounted on a large panel, and showing two-thirds of the figure, has been sent us by the artist, Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia. The negative seems to have been admirably preserved.

A book by Georg Ellinger, recently published in Berlin under the lumbering title, 'Das Verhältniss der öffentlichen Meinung zu Wahrheit und Lüge im 10., 11., und 12. Jahrhundert,' endeavors to prove, by quetations from contemporary chronicles and other writings, that in those centuries lying was not deemed dishonorable, but a light and venial offence at its worst; that perjury was readily excused when prompted by

laudable motives; that oaths and other solemn pledges were regarded as binding only in a literal sense, and even treachery and wilful deception were not unconditionally condemned. It is hardly necessary to say that the literary remains of those remote mediaval times are scarcely ample enough to give full support to sweeping generalizations of this kind.

A library might be gathered, considerable in size and of great range as regards subjects, consisting solely of books by royal authors. The latest addition to such a collection would be a work on 'The Wars of Cæsar Judged from the Standpoint of Modern Strategy,' by the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, being the substance of some lectures delivered by him at officers' meetings. It is possibly significant of the future of the two rival houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern that the Crown Prince of Austria should write books of travel and interest himself in geographical questions, while the presumptive heir of the German crown devotes himself to the study of military science.

A society has just been formed in Germany, with a capital of 1,200,000 marks, for the purpose of exploring and colonizing the recently acquired tearitory in Southwestern Africa. To the same end Doctor Fischer, a resident of Zanzibar for the past seven years, as well as a traveller in the interior, has published a book entitled. More Light in the Dark Continent: Views on the Colonization of Tropical Africa, with especial reference to the Zanzibar Country. (Mehr Light in time Welttheil, etc.). A report of his recent unsuccessful attempt to pass through Masai Land, with illustrations, ethnographic tables, and a map, has also appeared.

The admirable series of facsimile reproductions of early illustrated books issued by Hirth, the Munich publisher, under the title "Liebhaber-Bibliothek alter Illustratoren," now comprises ten volumes. The latest additions to the set are Holbein's "Tedtentanz" and "Bilder zu dem Alten Testament," and Dürer's "Kleine Passion." The Holbeins are reproductions of the Lyons 1538 editions. The "Lattle Passion," as reproduced by Hirth, bears the imprint "Nurnberg bei Albrecht Dürer, 1510." It would be interesting to know whether Hirth has discovered a complete edition with the date of 1510, or has simply reproduced the plates which were thrown off and issued separately before the publication of the series in book form in 1511. Willshire, in his 'Introduction to the Study of Ancient Prints,' expresses the opinion that an edition without text and probably without title was published either before the 1511 issue or not long after its appear-

The newspapers and their sellers are at loggerheads in Paris. In that city our omnipresent army of noisy newsboys is replaced in great measure by women who sit in ornamental little sentry-boxes (" kiosques"), and distribute the journals to a crowd of eager buyers. The newspapers are received on commission by the venders two and a-half sous being allowed them on a fifteen-sous paper. At the end of the day they pay for what they have sold, less the commission, and return the unsold copies. But of late years they have devised a way for increasing their profit by letting out the papers for five sous, doubling their commission even if they only lend each paper once, and then returning the paper to the office as unsold. The reader gets his paper for five sous in place of fifteen, and rejoices, but the unfortunate publishers sell no copies at all. At last they have tired of lending their journals to the kiosque women to make money on, and their exceeding profitable commerce is to be broken

Prof. Daniel Schenkel, who died near the close of last month, is known in this country chiefly as

editor of the 'Bibel-Lexikon' (5 vols., Leipzig, 1868-75) which goes by his name, a work to which many of the most famous Biblical critics of Germany contributed. His independent writings are, however, also highly esteemed in the theological world, among them, 'Das Wesen Jes Protestantismus' (3 vols., 2d ed., 1862), 'Die Reformatoren und die Reformation (1856) and the more liberal 'Christliche Dogmatik vom Standpunkt des Gewissens (2 vols., 1858-59) and (Das Charakterbild Jesu' (4th ed., 1873). As a champion of congregational autonomy against hierarchical tendencies, and especially as author of the lastnamed book, he was involved in various theological controversies, which caused considerable commotion in Protestant spheres. He edited the Allegemeine Kirchen-Zeitung from 1852, and from 1859 the Allegemeine Kirchliche Zeitschrift. He was born in Zürich in 1813, became pastor at Schaffhausen in 1841, professor at Basel in 1849, professor and preacher at the University of Heidelberg in 1851.

By the acquisition of the Sachau collection of Syriac manuscripts, 320 in number, the Royal Library of Berlin is said to have raised its treasures in this field to a level with the British Museum and the Library of the Vatican. The collection embraces Bibles, commentaries, liturgical writings, hymns, patristic works, histories and legends, grammars, lexica, etc. A catalogue of the collection, with introductory dissertations, has been issued by the Royal Library. It includes an exhaustive report, dated July 24, 1842, by Captain, now Fieldmarshal, von Moltke, concerning some Syriac manuscript codices brought by him from Kurdistan and ceded to the Library. Probably the most valuable part of the newly-acquired manuscripts is Bar Bahlut's great thesaurus of the Syriac language.

-The June Lippincott begins with more of what the publishers' notice, kindly prefixed to the volume "for the convenience of editors who have not time to prepare notices," indu'gently calls the "life-like dialogue" of "On This Side." A more interesting piece is the "Letters from the Isthmus" of Panama, written by John Heard. ir., the young engineer who sent the letters from Sonora in a previous number. He does not appear to have found any mines which it would be worth while to work; but his sketches of the swampiness of the country, which makes one wonder that any one can live there, and the indolence of the people, which makes one wonder that they ever either raise or resist revolutions, and the alarming mortality of the Europeans engaged upon the canal, which would prevent any more coming there if it were not carefully concealed in France, are well worth reading. "What shall a Woman do when her Husband fails in Business?" gives good common-sense advice for a misfortune which is only too common in this country. If the impression left upon the reader's mind is that a woman can do very little under such circumstances, it is not the fault of the writer, but lies in the nature of things. Proper stress is laid upon the duty of the mother of small children to enter upon no profession that involves neglecting them, and more encouragement is given to hopes of saving wisely than of earning largely. The short stories are of fair interest. Two have a mystical tinge; one, "Pompeian Ida," opens with a supernatural strain, which modulates at the close, however, into the commonplace. The only historical article is, "With the Conquerors in 1870," by F. S. Daniel, who was correspondent of the New York Herald, and even that is concerned more with the difficulties of a war correspondent than with the movements of armies. It was perhaps suggested by Archibald Forbes's story of how he became a correspondent,

-Harper's, too, has "A Night with the Germans," an account of some part of the autumn

manœuvres in Thuringia. In this the chief point noticeable is the often-praised German discipline. which must be something between the stolid obedience of the Russian and the occasionally disorderly élan of the Frenchman. There is also a Spanish-American article, describing Bogota, the least modernized of South American capitals, by reason of its inland situation. Its difficult access, which diminishes its commerce, has encouraged a love of letters and science that has won for it the title of the Athens of Spanish America. Mere isolation will never make a city literary, and no doubt the Bogotans owe much to their excellent climate. The city is nine thousand feet above the sea, and only four and a half degrees from the equator, which makes it at once cool in summer and warm in winter, the temperature varying little from 57 Fahr.; the clear air purifles the brain, and as the body has no struggle to sustain with extremes of temperature, students can give their whole force to thought. The pièce de résistance is certainly Professor Hill's "English in the Schools," which gives excellent advice to those who are trying to write English and to those who are teaching them. The pupils may not read it, but may get the good of it by transmission through their teachers, especially if the latter are induced to renounce what Professor Hill calls schoolmasters' English-as, for instance, the distinction between that and who or which. which pedagogues insist shall be confined, the one to restrictive relative clauses, the others to clauses which explain or expand the meaning of the antecedent. It was only last year that the editor of Cobbett's 'Grammar' triumphed greatly at catching his master tripping, and made an agreeable book almost unreadable by inserting in every instance what he thought the correct relative in brackets after Cobbett's mistaken one. Then there is the distinction between each other and one another, which is purely an invention of the schools, and the objection to ending a sentence with a preposition, which is contradicted by the practice of every idiomatic writer. The improvements in our methods of instruction which Professor Hill suggests, consist in giving children skill in penmanship, spelling, and punctuation as early as possible, so that when they come to write, their attention shall not be diverted from the thought by the mechanical part of writing; secondly, in exercising them in the formation of sentences before they are called upon for "compositions," so that when they are, that also shall be as easy to them as penmanship; and finally, to impress upon them that the main thing is to have something to say and to say it intelligibly and naturally. The corollary from this last point is, that boys should not be asked to write upon vague subjects like Virtue, Friendship, etc., about which it is impossible that they should have anything to say. This is old advice, but it ought to be impressed continually by every school superintendent on every teacher of English composition, for such subjects are continually given out. Professor Hill also urges the advantage of requiring good English in translations and in examination papers. Of course the classical lesson will take a little longer, and the examination paper must be read with more care if the instructor is trying to teach English and Latin, or some other subject, at the same time; but it is worth the while.

—Another solid article in Harper's, but not quite so solid, is R. A. Proctor's "How Earthquakes are Caused." His answer is in substance, By gravity. All matter presses toward the centre of the earth; that pressure causes internal heat. The alternating high and low pressure of the ocean on the shore line due to tides bends the earth's crust as a workman bends a sheet of tin, till at last fissures are formed through which wa-

ter, penetrating to internal cavities, is turned to steam, which, if it cannot readily escape, bursts out into some other cavity left by the constant contraction of the earth's core, and shakes the world. To these causes is to be added the strain put upon the earth's crust by varying atmospheric pressure: for earthquakes, like colliery explosions, are often observed to be preceded by marked changes in the barometer. Thus gravity of the earth, of water, and of air are the three causes, or rather the one cause acting in three ways. It is a pretty theory, and good till a new one comes to supplant it. The history in this number treats of Knoxville in the olden time.and is mainly a sketch of John Sevier, a determined Indian fighter, who saved the white settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee a hundred years ago from many dangers, perhaps from extermination. For travels. Mrs. Rollins carries us to a ranch in Texas and Mr. Millet to Jutland and Vierlande. giving very quaint glimpses of the villages of those Baltic provinces. He also writes on the Watts exhibition, making vigorous protest against hyper-realism and a defence of imagination in art. It is curious to find him urging that the painter must become early familiar with the tools and mechanical processes of his profession so as to be unconscious of them in his highes work, just as Prof. Hill gave similar advice to the writer. In Watts Mr. Millet finds an idealist pure and simple, who makes no effort "to imitate the natural effect of light or the external surface of things," a sombre colorist, a characterseeker in portraiture, a poet in his treatment of other subjects, who has shown our artists directions in which they might worthily use the great technical skill which they acquire in realistic schools abroad. Mr. Brander Matthews contributes a very clever story, an entertaining compound of pirates, type-writers, love, and detectives. The Editor's Easy Chair is good, as it al-

-In the Atlantic Mr. Laughlin calls attention to "Our Pol tical Delusion," which is the popular belief that the President influences legislation. A very little observation of Congressional practice is enough to show that the committees, who report bills with the recommendation, almost always followed, that they pass or do not pass-or, with equally fatal effect for the bill and less trouble to themselves, do not report them at all-are the real legislators, or would be if, in point of fact, an able chairman did not usually rule his committee; and that the Speaker, who appoints both committees and chairmen, is the source of all power. A more ingenious system for separating power and responsibility could not easily be devised. The President is held responsible by the country, and yet has no influence except by an ingenious and very objectionable use of his patronage. If he can bribe Congressmen by giving offices to their constituents, and especially if he can bribe chairmen of committees, he may effect something; but otherwise Congress cares no more for his messages and his wishes than for the party platform. The remedy which Mr. Laughlin suggests is worse than the disease. He would take away the appointment of Congressional committees from the Speaker and give it to the President and Cabinet. Miss Pennell protests against the modern vandalism which destroys the feudal and monastic buildings of Europe, and gives by way of example historical sketches of two doomed edifices. Staple's Inn on Holborn, which is to give place to a freight depot, and the Church of Aracceli on the Capitolium, on whose site a statue of Victor Emmanuel is to stand. Mr. Parkman, too, protests against the Americanism that destroys our forests, and praises Professor Sargent's census volume upon them as "thorough, able, and conscientious, a public service of no ordinary kind." Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells sketches the by no means solitary life of the so-called "Quoddy hermit," William Fitz-William, natural son of Admiral William Owen, and himself finally Admiral. The details of primitive fisher and smuggler life on Campobello are curious; the island would be a good scene for a romance, such as Miss Jewett might write now that her "Marsh Island" is finished, or, better still, a Nova Scotian Charles Egbert Craddock, if one could be found.

-The continuation of Mrs. Oliphant's story is accompanied in this number with a sketch of her literary life by Mrs. Preston, in which full justice is done to her fertility, matched by Trollope alone, her quiet humor, matched by no present writer, the variety of character in her works-especially the rich stock of fools, to parallel which we must go back to Miss Austen-her imaginative sympathy with her personages, which makes her a good biographer as well as a good novelist, her charming style of telling a story, not accompanied, unfortunately, by skill in inventing one. Mrs. Preston even goes so far as to say that were her "constructive art equal to her analytic power, she might rank with the few great dramatists of the world." To justify so strong an assertion one would have to substitute "comedians" for "dramatists," for Mrs. Oliphant has given no proof of ability to deal with the intenser passions. The travels this month lead to two places equally unknown to the readers of the Atlantic, Astrakhan and a dime museum. Professor J. G. Wood looks at the latter with the eye of a naturalist, and he finds it perfectly respectable and stored with much that is instructive. It is fortunate that this is so, for they are increasing in number and will continue to flourish as long as they can make, as we have been told one of them did last year, \$17,000 profits. But though Professor Wood's dime museums brought together Fijians, Zulus, Nautch girls, Cinghalese, and Earthmen from Central Africa, Astrakhan is more interesting. There is quite as great a variety of races in that gate between Europe and Asia, and besides we are introduced in Edmund Noble's ac\_ count of his six months there to the family life of a remarkable household, that of a rich merchant of liberal opinions, with one daughter a reader of Darwin and Spencer, and another proficient in the old Russian dance. It is like a scene from Turgeneff or Dostovevsky, and yet not the same, for the eye of a stranger sees differently from the eye of a native.

—Mr. Longfellow's "Morituri Salutamus," the poem written for the fiftieth anniversary of the class of 1825 in Bowdoin College, has been translated into Swedish by Prof. Hjalmar Edgren, and printed in the Mørch number of Ny Srensk Tidskriff, published by Reinhold Geijer at Upsala. The meter of the original has been retained with fair success, but no attempt has been made to reproduce the rhyme. The translation occupies 286 lines as compared with the 285 lines of the original, but two original lines, for no apparent reason, are omitted. A singular error has been committed in translating the first stanza. Longfellow's words are:

" 'O Cæsar, we who are about to die Salute you !" was the gladiators' cry In the arena, standing face to face With death and with the Boman populace."

The plural "gladiators" here is changed by the translator to the singular number. By this change he loses in the Swedish a syllable in the second line, to obtain which he transfers the "we" to this line, and is thus obliged to supply its place in the first line by inserting the adjective "great" before 'Cæsar,' which weakens the verse. In a few other places the translator has not been

entirely successful in reproducing the intricacies of the poet's verse, noticeably in translating the lines:

"I cannot go—I pause—I besitate— My feet refuctant linger at the gate; As one who struggles in a troubled dream To speak and cannot, to myself I seem,"

where the beautiful second line is not given in the translation, and the last couplet is weakened. But the work as a whole is conscientious.

-The first thing to catch the attention in the 1885 edition of Kürschner's directory of German authors ('Litteratur-Kalender') is the evidence it affords of the growing practice of substituting hieroglyphics for frequently recurring words, and thus saving much space and printer's time, as well as conveying more rapidly to the hurried reader the information wished. Instead of repeating the words "poetry," "history," "drama," etc., as occasion demands, after the authors names, Mr. Kürschner had made an assortment of hieroglyphics. Thus, a tailed star indicates that the author to whose name it is appended writes on astronomy-a slate, on education-a pine-tree, forestry-a pen, literary criticism-an apothecary's sign, medicine - scales, jurisprudence-a spade, agriculture-a triangle, architecture-a leaf, botany-an ancient lamp, philology -a globe, geography-a cogwheel, technologya cross, theology, etc. Of less obvious significance than the other signs is \*\* to indicate that the writer in question gives his days and nights to the study of philosophy. Perhaps the editor thinks, now that the German flag is floating in Africa and New Guinea, that the old division of the universe into the realms of the land. the sea, and the air, possessed respectively by the French, the British, and the Germans, is applicable only to a minority of his countrymen. Another space-saving device, common in manuscript and in older print, is that a (usually) repeated letter is given only once, but with a horizontal mark above it to show that it represents a double letter. For the rest, the directory is enlarged by hundreds of names, has the text of new literary treaties, and (a new feature) a rearrangement of names in the alphabetical order of the towns their owners live in. In this list are included not only the authors, but publishers, editors, attorneys competent to arrange literary disputes; literary clubs and informal meeting-places; and a variety of other information. Altogether, this is the most ingeniously contrived and thoroughly carried out directory of any kind whatever that we have ever met with, as well as the most attractively gotten up. Among the deaths of the past year we notice that of Bertha (Hevn) Frederich. author, under the pseudonym of "Golo Raimund." of several popular novels, one or more of which were translated by Mrs. Wister. The real name of this lady was given in the last year's 'Kalender 'as "G. Dannenberg," but Mr. Kürschner now informs us that this name was an invention of her publisher, who thus put inquirers off the scent. "Virginia Champlin" (Miss Grace Virginia Lord), who was recently killed by a sad accident in Boston, was another instance of a wellknown pseudonym successfully maintained till

—Both the leading articles in Le Lirre for May relate to the Romantic school, whose great leader has just passed away. The first is an entertaining sketch of a dandy journalist, Charles Latour-Mézeray, known, from the flower which invariably adorned his boutonnière, as "I'homme au camélia." He was an early friend and literary partner of Emile de Girardin, and together they founded Le Voleur—the (Literary) Pirate, "Eclectic, to give it a softer name. Latour Mary ultimately founded and ran into the ground, after a brilliant success, the Journal des Enfants, which had the same command of the services of

the rising story-writers of that day (1832-1841) as St. Nicholas has in our own. Philarète Chasles, A. Dumas, Paul Lacroix, Jules Janin, Alphonse Karr, J. Sandeau, George Sand-the full list of them is given by M. de Contades in his careful bibliography at the end of his article. Some of these names suggest anything but model writers for children, and the editor-in-chief was far from having the moral qualifications for such an occupation. That such a man should make or should think of making his livelihood in such a way, throws a flood of light on the notorious deficien cies of French juvenile literature. M. C. Jolly-Bavoillot manifests the true enthusiasm of the collector in describing and accounting for four very rare etchings by Celestin Nanteuil, made in 182, and intended to filustrate the then complete eries of Victor Hugo's romances—'Han d'Islande, 'Bug-Jargal,' Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné, and 'Notre Dame de Paris.' Finally, we have a very recent letter dictated by the master himself to the Comte du Clésieux in response to an appeal to return to the Christian faith. Hugo says he is perfectly familiar with the plea of death, and is trangual in the face of it, repeating Dei roluntas. He has lived and will die a deist; but as for priests and dogmas, they are bad in all possible religions.

-An elaborate and interesting essay, by A. von Randow, on the present current of Jewish migration ("Ueber die Wanderbewegung der Juden" is given in the February, March, and April numbers of the Deutsche Rundschau für Geographic and Statistik, edited by Professor Umlauft, of Vienna. Jewish migration in the first centuries following the destruction of the Jewish State by the Romans took place on westerly and northwesterly lines, starting from Syria and Egypt, and traversing Asia Minor, the islands of the eastern Mediterranean, Italy, Spain, and Gaul. This main current was subsequently deflected eastward across the Rhine. During the period of the Crusades this easterly movement vas precipitated by terrible persecutions in France and Germany, and the bulk of the Jews were eventually carried into Poland, her Lithuanian dependencies, and some neighboring lands. A southeasterly migration toward the Ukraine and South Russia followed, and finally a southwesterly current set in toward Bessarabia, Molda via, Wallachia, and the Balkan territories, where it met an opposite stream from the southwest, to which the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal had given rise. A circle of emigration was thus completed. In our age, as Herr von Randow clearly shows, the Jewish movement, following with great intensity the general one of European populations this side of Russia, is from east to west, both through Europe and across the Atlantic, and chiefly toward the large centres. East Prussia receives a heavy influx of Jews from Lithuania and Russian Poland; Prussian Silesia from Russian Poland and Austrian Galicia; Galicia from Russia; Hungary from Russia and Rumania; Lower Austria (chiefly Vienna) from Galicia, Hungary, Rumania, and also from Bohemia and Moravia; Brandenburg (chiefly Berlin) from Posen, Silesia, and Prussia proper; the Rhenish provinces from central Germany. In some of these countries or provinces, and especiaily their capitals, the increase of the Jewish population, owing both to its comparatively very low rate of mortality and to immigration, is large enough to exasperate the mildest of Anti-Semites. (The average duration of life among Jews is now computed by European statisticians at from forty-six to forty-eight years, as against from thirty-three to thirty-six among Christians.) Thus, in the last completed census period of nine, ten, or eleven years the number of Jews in Galicia rose from 575,000 to 686,000; in Hungary

from 553,000 to 638,000-the increase being here nearly three times as great in proportion as that of the whole population; in Lower Austria from 52.000 to 95,000 (73,000 in Vienna); in East Prussia from 14,000 to 18,000; in Berlin from 36,000 to 53,000. In Vienna in 1857 the proportion of Jews to the general population was as 1 to 70; in 1880 it was as 1 to 10. A considerable decrease of the Jewish population is noticeable only in Bohemia, Moravia, Posen, Bavaria, and Alsace-Lorraine, all owing to emigration, both to adjoining localities and to America. In other parts the natural increase and immigration, on one side, and emigration on the other, nearly balance each other. The following are some of the noteworthy proportions of Jews to the general population in Europe: Russian Poland, 1 to 7; Galicia, 1 to 8; Vienna, 1 to 10; Berlin, 1 to 20; Hungary, 1 to 24; Prussia, 1 to 75; German Empire, 1 to 80; Switzerland, 1 to 386; Denmark, 1 to 499; Greece, 1 to 500; France, 1 to 746; Great Britain and 1reland, 1 to 766; Italy, 1 to 805.

#### HENRY TAYLOR.

Autobiography of Henry Taylor. 1800-1875. In two volumes. London: Longmans; New York: Harpers, 1885.

THERE is a quite exceptional interest attaching to this autobiography, in that it is the story of a round man who, early in life, by a stroke of marvellous good fortune, was put into a round hole, and had the rare good sense to appreciate the circumstance at its true value. In Lord Beaconstleld's earliest novel, Vivian Grey sums up the story of human life in the following apothegm: "Youth a mistake, manhood a struggle, old age a regret." And we imagine that there are few who have left or are leaving middle age behind them but will acknowledge that it is a terribly correct account of their own experiences. Of these few, however, Sir Henry Taylor would assuredly be one. He would seem to have been guilty of no mistakes in his youth, unless the making of an offer of marriage to a young lady who did not accept it is to be accounted such. There certainly was no element of struggle in his manhood; and now, in his later years, he looks back, if we are entitled to judge from the tone of this autobiography, upon his past life with a deep and placid contentment in himself, his family, friends, and the world in general. A constitutional indolence of disposition would appear to have been the source of this rare and enviable state of mind. Being indolent, Sir Henry Taylor was not subjected to the goadings of ambition. Being indolent, when he had secured a modest competence he had no desire to rise up early, or late take rest, in order to become rich. Power, wealth, and ambition had, in a word, no attractions for him compared with the superior fascinations of leisure and thought. In consequence of this same fortunate moral (?) deficiency of indolence, he was never assailed by that most exacting of mental diseases-a passion for reforming the world. He passed through life, a spectator ab extra of its burdens and i s mystery, bringing to bear upon the problems of existence the resources of a philosophical and cultured intellect, but feeling no impulsion to regard them otherwise than as points of speculative interest. After the publication of "Philip Van Artevelde," he was for a while one of the great lions of the London "season"; but this transient burst of notoriety did not ruffle his admirable equanimity of mind, and when the London "season" abandoned him to feed itself upon other lions, the change did not cost him a pang of regret.

The one thing in this world in which Sir Henry Taylor seems to have found a constant and penetrating delight, was the company of beautiful women. One of his friends said of him that he

"liked any woman better than any man": and he himself records that on the occasion of his paying a visit to Tennyson, in order to be introduced to Garibaldi, although full of admiration for the English hard and the Italian hero, what occupied his thoughts chiefly was a certain pretty girl who was also in the room. There is an imaginative charm in the gracious presence of a lovely woman which would naturally possess a supreme fascination for an indolent-minded poet. and Sir Henry Taylor was always prepared to succumb to it without the smallest resistance. There was, however, nothing Byronic or Shelleyan in this admiration. Rather it resembled the "gentle admirations," the "delight resembling love," with which, as Wordsworth has told us, he used to watch his gold and silver fish swimming in their vase. But, notwithstanding his indifference to masculine society. Sir Henry Taylor's fame as a poet and his position as a servant of the state in the Colonial Office brought him into familiar intercourse with most of the eminent men of his time, both in the world of politics and in that of literature.

Of especial interest to Englishmen at the present moment should be his account, as illustrated by his own experience, of the relations which subsist between the permanent heads of the great state departments and the secretaries of state who come and go with every change of Ministry, and who, according to the constitutional theory, are the guiding spirits of their respective offices, and responsible for all that is done in them. The omnipotence of Parliament is, of course, the cardinal article in the political faith of every crthodox Englishman, but during the last eight or ten years a highly alarming suspicion has taken shape in their minds that this omnipotence of Parliament" is not so entirely in accord with the facts of the case as it ought to be. When a Ministry is formed, the (so-called) secretaries of state are pitchforked into the various departments without any consideration of their special fitness for one kind of work rather than another. This question of fitness is, in truth. ignored altogether, and a man is thrust into this Department or into that according to the office which he is willing to accept, or the exigencies of debate in the one house or the other. No sooner, however, is a secretary of state inducted into one of these departments, than, to the superficial observer, he appears to become omniscient regarding its minutest details. No question can be asked in Parliament to which-upon due notice being given-he is not prepared with a reply. No debate upon any subject connected with his office can be started upon which he does not speak like a man familiar with the subject from the days of his infancy. Now, it is needless to state that these seemingly omniscient secretaries do not acquit themselves thus out of the abundance of their own natural or acquired knowledge. Rather they are as were the Apostles when summoned before Roman or Jewish tribunals to render an account of themselves: it is given them in that hour what they ought to speak. In other words, they are "crammed" by the invisible, irresponsible, permanent heads of the department of which the responsible secretary of state is little more than an automatic figurehead.

When a Government, by a steady persistency in blundering, has got the Empire securely wedged into some grievous difficulty, the English Parliament and people have till lately fondly imagined that by dismissing their Government from office, and installing another in its place, they insured a radical change of policy. Actually, however, the true authors of the policy against which they made this protest, lay quite beyond their reach. And their power, so far from being weakened, was strengthened, by the cir-

cumstance of a number of new and untried men coming into office. The new-comers, by the necessity of the case, were more completely in the hands of the permanent departmental officialsmore dependent upon them for informationthan even their predecessors. The responsible Ministers (so called), feeling their own impotence, but anxious to conceal their state of subjection from the eyes of the nation, invented the dogma of "the great principle of political continuity" as the reason why they never remedied the blunders, or redressed the injustice, of their predecessors. This great principle was skilfully dangled before a credulous public. It was instructed to believe that any deviation from it would be followed by troubles and disasters of no ordinary kind: and, by this simple device, the permanent heads of the great State Department guided the policy and dissipated the resources of the British people precisely as they pleased, and no man said them nay. How long, under ordinary circumstances, this imposition might have gone on, unsuspected by the victims of it, it is impossible to say. The course of British history since 1880 has disclosed the secret. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were put into office for the express purpose of not carrying out "the great principle of political continuity." They stood pledged, as deeply as men could be pledged. to reverse the policy of those who had preceded them in power. There can be no doubt that they were sincere when thus they pledged themselves; and as little that all the manifold difficulties in which they have involved the Empire have come from the fact that, instead of reversing, they have carried on the policy of Lord Beaconsfield.

In other words, the permanent Bureaucratic Staff which inspired that "spirited foreign policy"that brought the Conservative Government to ruin in 1880, has proved too strong for the wiser mind of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, backed though it be by a huge majority in the House and among the people. Sir Henry Taylor's frank disclosures respecting the inner working of the Colonial Office are well fitted to make the failures of Mr. Gladstone's Government intelligible to many who have been anxiously casting about for an explanation of them. They show-the more strikingly because Sir Henry Taylor writes as one unconscious of the light which is thrown by his revelations upon the occurrences of the last five years-how complete is the abasement of Cabinet ministers before the Bureaucratic Staff which furnishes them with facts, prepares their speeches, and provides them with replies to Parliamentary questions. No less complete is the abasement of Parliament, because, as no information is ministerially regarded as trustworthy except what is supplied by this Bureaucratic Staff. it is at liberty to supply only so much, and of that particular character, as supports the policy which it wishes to see adopted.

Very amusing-though scarcely intended to be so-is Sir Henry Taylor's narrative of how Lord Melbourne's Government nerved itself, upon one memorable occasion, to retire one of the permanent staff of the Colonial Office upon a handsome pension. The official in question was notorious for doing no work-a sufficient reason, one would think, for getting rid of him without further ado. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues did not regard the business as thus easy and simple. They worked like conspirators-underground-and successfully diverted the suspicions of their purposed victim from themselves to the individual who had been for many years doing his work. So angry was Mr. Hay-that was the name of the victim—at this base conduct (as he supposed) of his brother official that he went to Lord Melbourne to complain. Lord Melbourne listened with sympathy while Mr. Hay unfolded the tale of his wrongs, and, on being asked if it did not appear like an attempt to supplant him (Mr. Hay), replied that it "did look devilish like it." At last, all the preliminaries were arranged, and the blow was ready to fall, when Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, appalled at the nature of the contemplated act, shut himself in his house rather than sign the mandate of dismissal. This desperate expedient did not avail him for long. He had, after a few days, to emerge from his fortress, and at last Mr. Hay was prevailed upon to retire, without any apparent detrument to the British Constitution in Church or State.

The Autobiography introduces us to a great number of interesting and eminent personages, and, in his character of philosophic spectator, Sir Henry Taylor's remarks on life and character are original and penetrating. Perhaps the most interesting of the pictures which he gives us are those of John Stuart Mill and Carlyle. Of the former it may be said that "whatever record leaped to light, he never shall be shamed," and Sir Henry, who knew him as a young man, bears ample testimony to the elevation and unselfishness of his character and the nobleness of his aims, "His ambition," he writes, "so far as he had any, his ardent desire rather (for I doubt if he had much feeling about himself in the matter) was to impress his opinions on mankind and promote the cause of political science." Of the meteoric splendor of Carlyle's conversation, as well as its general profitlessness, Sir Henry gives a very vivid description:

"We have had Carlyle here all the time—a longer time than I have hitherto seen him for. His conversation is as bright as ever, and as striking in its imaginative effects. But his mind seems utterly incapable of coming to any conclusion about anything; and if he says something that seems for the moment direct as well as forcible in the way of an opinion, it is hardly out of his mouth before he says something else that breaks it in pieces. He can see nothing but the chaos of his own mind reflected in the universe. Guidance, therefore, there is none to be got from him, nor any illumination save that of storm lights. But I suppose one cannot see anything so rich and strange as his mind is without gaining by it in some unconscious way, as well as finding pleasure and pain in it. It is fruitful of both?"

Carlyle, according to Sir Henry Taylor, was especially fond of knocking down any pageantry of another man's setting up. Some gentlemen came in one evening full of the magnificence of a meteor which they had just seen. Carlyle heard their raptures in silence to the end, and then gave his view of the phenomenon: "Aye, some sulphuretted hydrogen, I suppose, or some rubbish of that kind." Carlyle, though vehement enough in expressing his dissatisfaction, generally introduced into his invectives an element of the grotesque or picturesque which robbed them of their savagery. On one occasion, at Lady Ashburton's, the hostess, believing the sage to be ill, asked a Doctor Wilson to go into his room and see if anything was amiss, "The Doctor presently came flying out again, and his account was that Carlyle had received him with a volley of invectives against himself and his profession, saying, that 'of all the sons of Adam they were the most eminently unprofitable, and that a man might as well pour his sorrows into the long, hairy ear of a jackass.'" Upon which criticism Sir Henry comments as follows: "As in most of his sallies of this kind, the extravagance and the grotesqueness of the attack sheathed the sharpness of it; and the little touch of the picturesque-the 'long, hairy ear'-seemed to give it the character of a vision rather than a vituperation.

#### BEERS'S WILLIS.

Nathaniel Parker Willis. By Henry A. Beers. [American Men of Letters Series.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Prose Writings of Nathaniel Farker Willis, Selected by Henry Λ. Beers. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THERE is no such formidable experimentum crucis as in writing a life of a half-forgotten author and then supplementing it with a volume of his selected works. If successful, the bold deed prolongs his fame: if unsuccessful, it is fatal and final, and will never be repeated. Of the two the volume of writings is the more dangerous. The memoir of any man may be so interwoven with the events or habits of his time as to be made good reading, and thus much Mr. Beers, as biographer, has undoubtedly accomplished; but in the collection of specimens the victim is himself put upon the stand, and there is no appeal from his testimony. It is to be presumed that in the selections from Willis made by Mr. Beers we see that author at his best; and the volume certainly includes those sketches whose titles are best known. Yet we turn page after page despairingly and say: "Is this Willis!"

" Is this the mighty ocean? Is this all !"

Not that Willis was ever claimed as an ocean. but he was certainly esteemed in his day as being something of note, while this volume gives us almost nothing. Except in the wild sketch called "The Lunatic's Skate"-simply affording us, after all, a good motif, which in Poe's hand might have yielded something powerful, but here ends in melodrama-and the single description of a horse's trot upon Nahant Beach, there is nothing that now seems to the reader above the grade of mediocrity. In the English and Oriental stories we have simply pale reflections of Bulwer and Disraeli; in the longest American tale we are surprised by tedious sermonizing; even in the "Letters from under a Bridge" the wit is vapid and the rural sentiment cockneyish. On the whole, it seems probable that the editor and publisher have more effectually extinguished what was left of the fame of Willis by reprinting his "Selected Works," than if they had bought up every extant copy of the original editions and sunk them beneath the depths of the Atlantic Ocean.

It is saying a good deal for Mr. Beers when we add that he has produced, in spite of all this, a readable and almost valuable book of memoirs. His merit is, in a manner, in inverse ratio to the importance of his subject. He has utterly failed to prove-if indeed he ever expected to prove it -that Willis's life was in itself worth writing: but he has shown it amply worth considering as a chapter in American literature. For that purpose a great deal of tiresome research was necessary, an immense deal of minute delving in obscure periodicals and forgotten books-a patience in treating small things as if they were large-an acceptance of Emerson's maxim that no man can do any work well who does not regard it, for the time being, as the centre of the universe. And he has, moreover, selected well his point of view. Willis truly described himself when he spoke of his "light head and still lighter heart" (p. 25); but he was also, as Lowell called him.

"The topmost bright bubble on the wave of The Town." To know the town as it then was, whether London, or New York, or Boston, in all its little greatness, its microscopic complexity, we must know something of Willis. If the biographer ever strikes us as taking him too seriously, if he gradually grows into the habit of treating each separate "Inkling" or "Hurrygraph" as if it were an entity worth separate consideration, he is yet in the line of duty; and that duty is so well done that the reader for a moment shares the declusion. The curious thing is that, after the book is closed, the bubble immediately bursts again, and it is impossible to remember what was in it.

or to attach much importance to anything that happens to be recalled.

Froth Willis was, and to froth he must return; and yet, even in this capacity, he had his influence, and served a certain purpose. We think that Mr. Beers strains a point, in the preface to the 'Writings' (p. xiii), by setting aside Irving, and saying that Willis first contributed to American literature "the instinct for style"; but had he limited the claim to certain lighter qualities of style it would be true enough, and there was certainly a demand for these traits when he wrote. It was a period when our writers were greatly wanting in that essential attribute which the late Edmund Quincy designated, in a phrase far more piquant than any of Willis's, as "speeific levity." Of specific levity Willis may be said to have been the pioneer, and he was more than this. The trace of his " Inklings of Adventure ' is very plainly to be seen in some of Curtis's first writings, especially his anonymous so. cial sketches in the early volumes of Harper's Magazine; the "Potiphar Papers" showed the same thing in a soliditied form and with more definite purpose; while, in a different direction, the "Letters from under a Bridge" were the precursors of the "Up-Country Letters" and Summer in a Garden" of other authors. This thread of literary sequence has a certain value, no doubt; and Mr. Boers is right to rely a good deal upon it, instead of attempting seriously to exaggerate the personal claims of his author.

He certainly errs in this last direction, however, when he compares his hero on equal terms with Leigh Hunt introduction to Writings, p. xiv). The resemblance is, after all, superficial: they were alike in a few tastes and some mannerisms, but it was not in Willis to produce a gem like "Jenny Kissed Me," and the whole heroic side of Hunt's nature was wholly alien from Willis, Our vivacious American journalist could no more have gone to prison for censuring a prince than be could have written "Captain Sword and Captein Peu." Mr. Beers, indeed, cherishes, the kindly belief that his author might have experienced some tonic influence had he stayed in Boston, and kept up "the stimulating and bracing association with men of high serious intellects and strenuous aims" ip. Soni. But this was just the society which Willis would have avoided anywhere; even men of real intellect, without the seriousness, were not exactly what he enjoyedas is well enough shown in two of the "selections" which Mr. Beers has, perhaps by accident, put side by side. In these Willis records pages of meretricious glitter from Disraeli at Lady Blessington's, while he brings away almost nothing from a breakfast with Charles Lemb. After all, in society we find what we seek : and Willis would doubtless have established, wherever he went, his own little circle of second-rate literary dandies, and of admiring women whose Bohemianism got no further than Bohea.

It is surprising to note the general accuracy with which the author has gone over his ground. apparently making but few errors amid all these insignificant details. He has been but once betrayed into a positive injustice, so far as we have noted—this being where he assumes that Mrs. L. M. Child's disapprobation of Willis was owing to a personal grudge (p. 90). Nothing could be more untrue to the character of that eminently generous and unworldly woman, whose life at that time represented all the motives and methods which the life of Willis systematically omitted. On the other hand, the picture of the elder Mrs. Willis (p. 13) may strike those who remember the current gossip of that period as being a trifle too much idealized. The poet's mother was, without doubt, a most estimable and perhaps even a saintly person, but she was most singularly unlike that brilliant and

fascinating woman, Goethe's mother-the Frau Rath of Bettina Brentano and of her own lively correspondence-with whom Mr. Beers rather indiscreetly compares her. Again, a very inadequate impression is given, perhaps without intending it, of John Pierpont as an object of charity in his old age, when our author says that Willis found him in Washington "employed as a clerk in one of the departments, and got rooms for him and Mrs. Pierpont in the house where he lodged himself" (p. 848); the truth being that the courageous old bard had insisted on going out, at the age of seventy-six, as chaplain of the 22d Massachusetts; and, being obviously quite unfit for bivouac life, was transferred to a nominal clerkship at Washington, where he could attend to the soldiers in hospital. Once more, Mr. Beers's statement (p. 273) that Mr. Hiram Fuller, of the New York Mirror, was a distant relative of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, is contradicted by the biographer of that lady in a previous volume of this same series, although the fact that they had taught in the same school in Providence, R. I., might well have created the mistake. Yet it must be owned that all these criticisms put together constitute but a very mild indictment.

Apart from the literary value, greater or less, of the Willis tradition, Mr. Beers has done wisely to dwell fully upon its social value. It is this, if anything, which will keep Willis's name alivethough some of his simpler poems will survive for a time. It will keep it alive, namely, because we have few memorials of our rapidly changing society; and he described a phase of American watering-place life which has now passed away as absolutely as Puritanism or slavery. The period when there were at least the rudiments of a single well-defined social circle extending through the few cities that had a social circle at all; when an eminent beau or belle had a national reputation; when a few families, widely separated, virtually settled among themselves whether Ballston or Saratoga should be in fashion that year-we have a glimpse through Willis's writings, and almost through them only, of all that glittering time. Future social historians will no doubt search his books to give the right flavor to their composition or "local color" to their word-pictures; and this search will at least be easier and probably more prolific than the files of dusty newspapers that must else be turned over with the same intent. To such investigators, and even to others, Mr. Beers's manual will be an excellent guide-book; and as to Willis himself, the volume fitly closes-or almost closes-with an admirable summary of his character by a kinsman, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs: "He will be remembered as a man eminently human, with almost unique endowments, devoting rare powers to insignificant purposes. and curiously illustrating the 'fine irony of Nature 'with which she often lavishes one of her choice productions on comparatively inferior ends,"

#### EDIBLES AND EATING.

Dinners and Dishes. By Wanderer, author of 'Across Country,' 'Fair Diana,' etc., etc. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1885.

More or less true to this hour is Goldsmith's representation of the moral effect of a liberal dinner, disposed of in a leisurely manner, on his eupeptic fellow-countrymen. "When a church is to be built," he says, "or an hospital endowed, the directors assemble, and, instead of consulting upon it, they eat upon it, by which means the business goes forward with succe.s." Nor is it fitting here to pass by unremembered a pronouncement bearing on the cult of creature comforts, of which Goldsmith's philosophic and capacious friend Johnson somewhere has the credit.

Quite possibly, if his appetite had been less exacting, and if he could always have had food at will for the asking, the bulimious Doctor would not have transacted his feeding so porcinely and perspiringly as is recorded to have been his wont. Be this as it may, it was very much after his fashion to lay it down, as he is reported to have done, that he who does not care for his dinner is not likely to care for things of weightier import. And somewhat to the same purport, yet stopping short of exaggeration, seems to be the opinion of "Wanderer." the lessons of whose wide experience, while calculated, if duly taken to heart and wisely utilized, to conduce to justifiable enjoyment, are equally of value toward promoting good digestion and, inclusively, all manner of virtue. There may be a kernel of truth even in the saying, attributed to Napoleon, we believe, that every form of heresy and heterodoxy has had its root in dyspepsia.

The genesis of that portentous phenomenon, the normal British cook, with whom we must regretfully bracket, for manifold and multifarious obliquity, her cisatlantic sister, has never been conclusively investigated. Is she a survival of mediæval savagery, one of those evils which eluded extirpation at the era of the Reformation? Or are her maleficent practices a tradition dating from the twilight days of Odin and Thor? And so one might go on propounding questions without end. It ought, however, for practical purposes, to suffice us that she is still extant, nay, extant in mighty force, and that, on every account, measures should be taken to convert her to sane and salutiferous notions touching the exercise of her indispensable craft. "Wanderer," who, like other far-travelled rovers, has undergone a large variety of tribulation, has suffered unspeakable things from her in particular. Yet such is his well-grounded dread of the tyrantess, that he is unable to call up the courage to pour out his whole soul on the beatitude of dining in Paris, till he gets near the end of his book. The chastisement which is administered to her in his eighth chapter cannot fail of inducing considerable irritation in the bosom of that proverbially peppery, and at times acetous, artist; but her indignation will hardly reach true fever-heat before she comes to read of achievements, in her line of business, among the "Mounseers," the realization of which lies leagues and leagues away from the utmost extreme of her accomplishings. To her, as to the rest of the world, comparisons are, of course, odious. As a propitiatory overture, let her be kindly exhorted to bear in mind that there would be no room for them, if only, like a good woman, she would be persuaded to mend her sadly naughty ways.

The modern Gaul, as "Wanderer" estimates him, is, at least at the table and in preparing wherewithal to provide it, altogether a unique and blessed development of humanity. We read, and we are humiliated as we do so, that "every Frenchman possesses, by education and instinct, the knowledge of dinners which the native of any other country must acquire by observation, experience, and study." In strict congruity with the fitness of things, as we are informed further, "in France the instinct of cooking is innate." Again: "Say what we will, dinners are good or bad according as they approximate to or depart from the great French examples." But there is a crumb of comfort in reserve for us, poor creatures as we are taught that we are. It should delight us to know that those models of perfection, the French, "make the gross mistake of taking champagne at dessert. It will not do. No really delicate pearly flavor can be appreciated by a blunted palate." Consolatory it is, likewise, to be assured that "many may be educated into appreciating a good dinner in its higher sense"; for who is so superfluously selfdepreciant and lowly-minded as not to believe that he himself is one of the disciplinable elect?

Frenchmen, under one minor aspect, are mildly fallible as we have seen on the showing of our guide; but, viewed with his critical eye, Germans, as diners, still grope in darkness denser than Egyptian. "What sympathy can there be between an educated, refined Englishman and men whose idea of Paradise is a superior beerhouse?" So we are asked, but some Teuton must formulate the reply. Briefly, the premise admitted that "the Germans don't dine," the inference is not easily to be evaded that "one cannot write a chapter about dinners in Germany." Hapless undining folk!

As a fearless, advanced philosopher, "Wanderer" is so intrepid as to scorn the venerable saw that "there is no disputing about tastes." "This error," he pronounces, "is very fatal, and would, if allowed to grow unchecked, sap, with its spreading roots, the very foundations of the edifice of gastronomy." Paradoxical as it is, his, without question, is the true faith. Moreover, as one who holds the true faith in its fulness, he is wholly right in proclaiming it without fear or favor. A single sample of his hardy outspokenness, where he descends to particulars, will not be quoted amiss. It is where he takes up his parable against macaroni pudding. This fearful and reprehensible concoction is, by his rating, "a mischief which must be suppressed like the cattle disease," and "a malignant and poisonous heresy, like Mormonism." After drawing breath -the while, no doubt, invocating the shades of Apicius and Lucullus-he perorates, with solemn emphasis: "Never ask me to back a bill for a man who has given me a macaroni pudding; do not suggest my going into partnership with him, or lending him five pounds, or even joining him in a day's excursion. I should fear any enormity from him, because he has committed an offence against the order of nature, and one which, sooner or later, must be avenged." Who can well help being quelled into acquiescence, entire or partial, by a gentleman of such resolute convictions, and of such directness in enunciating them?

It is not a few vulgar errors that "Wanderer," thanks to his all but ecumenical observation, has qualified himself to correct. For instance, he has discovered that an Englishman in quest of the terrible need not cross the sea in order to be petrified at the awful spectacle of eating peas with a knife. This perilous feat he has, in person, contemplated as performed by a charming Viennese barbarianess. On such topics as the countries where carving is unknown, how to feast on pheasant and court bankruptcy simultaneously, the ecstasies and raptures that lurk in truffles deftly dealt with, and many other interesting matters besides, he is soundly instructive or appropriately eloquent. Unless he expresses timself ambiguously, he is not in the fullest degree confident that eggs may be cooked in 366 different ways; the requisition of an additional way for leap-year being thus provided for. Accordingly, he is capable of doubt. But, in asserting that "rice is the staple food of India," we at last catch him actually tripping. And not only can he trip, but his seeming omniscience, however great the area of the knowable which it covers, is, if we dare say so, only a semblance. Initiation into the mysteries, alike lesser and greater, of Delmonico's still awaits him; not yet has he explored Fulton Market-there to store up for the behoof of his benighted compatriots ade\_ quate conceptions of the oyster; and the blissful acquaintance with American wines is to him a pleasure hitherto untasted. But, for all that, his profound philanthropy and his general meritoriousness are not to be gainsaid. The sum of Lis instruction is, that, provided we bestow

proper and serious pains on the subject, a dinner, whether in anticipation, in actual presence, or in retrospect, may be a thing of joy. In bidding farewell to such a mentor, one's valediction must needs be a benediction.

Politics and Economics. An Essay on the Nature of the Principles of Political Economy, together with a Survey of Recent Legislation. By William Cunningham, B.D. London: Kegan Paul. 1885.

It is with some embarrassment that we undertake to criticise Mr. Cunningham's book; for his subject is of transcendent importance, being nothing less than the true end of the state. To be sure, the state has had its true end determined a great many times-nowadays perhaps several times a day in various parts of the world-so that one additional discussion need not seem revolutionary. Moreover, our author's method is a thoroughly rational one. He lays his foundations on experience, not on theory, and his knowledge of history is extensive and thorough, if not profound. His style is clear and forcible; he appeals to common sense. His aim, too, is single: he keeps to the point, and avoids the numerous temptations to wander into seductive by-paths.

Following a suggestion made by Professor Sidgwick, our author distinguishes political economy, the science that shows how men proceed in the acquisition of wealth, from economics, which is rather an art showing how the end proposed to itself by a society may be attained. He is not at all particular to use these terms in this way, but his meaning is never obscure. Hence it is of economics that he is speaking when he says that "true principles of political economy must be consonant with the current morality of the polity under consideration." In establishing these principles for England he distinguishes three periods, "when the methods of pursuing wealth (1) were determined in accordance with Christian morality, (2) were directed in accordance with national policy, and (3) when free play was allowed to individuals to pursue the courses they preferred." To illustrate these distinctions, he cites the mediæval regulations of usury, trade, etc., as resting upon a desire to enforce the golden rule in the transactions of daily life. The Navigation Act and the colonial policy are examples of the spirit of the second period, when England's rivalry with other nations was becoming sharp. The third period is characterized by the prevalence of the doctrine of laisserfaire. This historical review is admirably done, although we may not fully accept the author's conclusions. As to the regulation of wages. for instance, he considers that the aim of the acts was just-a view directly opposed to the interpretation of Mr. Thorold Rogers. He is a little prone to confound facts with theories in his sympathy with the motives of legislators. Thus (p. 65) he says, "The fashionable French commodities supplanted our own coarser wares in our own markets and gave us no corresponding sale of other goods." This seems like the mercantile fallacy pure and simple. How were the French commodities paid for except by the sale of other goods? But upon the whole the sketch is extremely suggestive, and we should be glad, did space permit, to examine it more carefully.

It is in his discussion of the doctrine of laisser faire, that we find ourselves most strongly in opposition to Mr. Cunningham. We shall endeavor to state his position as clearly as possible, and then proceed to show wherein we conceive him to be in error. He maintains that about the beginning of the present century a school of thinkers arose which held that wealth should be pursued as a good, independently of the effect it might have on the power of the country. Upon the

principle that every man understands his own business better than any one else, it follows that the most rapid increase of wealth will arise from giving free play to every man to pursue his own bent. But, Mr. Cunningham says, the increase of individual possessions does not necessarily mean an increase of national wealth. Land may be so managed as to increase the wealth of the landlord and eventually to ruin the country. Manufactures may be so carried on as to increase the wealth of the capitalist and to degrade the work-The pursuit of wealth, therefore, must be qualified by the requirements of national life; the State must interfere in behalf of its future existence; it must enforce a regard for posterity upon those who are disposed to regard only themselves. More than half the book is taken up with a review of recent English legislation in the light of this principle.

Undoubtedly, it would be easy to produce from the writings of men classed with the "Manchester school," passages that exalt the pursuit of wealth beyond reason. But the true advocates of laisser-faire, (Adam Smith, for instance,) would never have admitted that wealth was to be pursued without regard to the effect upon the power of the country. They maintained, on the other hand, that the increase of wealth tended to increase the power of the country. To be sure, Adam Smith has been criticised by his followers for supporting the Navigation laws, but it is on the ground that the country would have been more powerful without these laws than with them. There is still less justice in implying that this school is indifferent to the condition of the human beings that constitute the state. The land "where wealth ac-cumulates and men decay" is not its ideal. Its writings are full of solicitude for the laborer; we know of no justification for the assertion that the production of more wealth seemed of more importance to these economists than the just distribution of this wealth. No doubt Malthus and Ricardo are names of ill omen; they are used to conjure with. But the men were not, as is popularly believed, actuated either by a devilish malignity or a cold cynicism. Their vindication will be an honorable labor for some future economist.

The theory of laisser-faire is this: that state will be the happiest wherein there is the greatest amount of freedom. It will be more independent, because a spirit of independence will animate its citizens. It will be more wealthy, because its citizens freely exercise all their powers with the certainty of securing their just results. Its citizens will be provident, for they know that they are responsible for their own support; they will be good parents, for they know that they are responsible for their children's happiness; they will be patriotic, for patriotism is nourished by freedom. The theory of Mr. Cunningham and of much recent English legislation is despotic. It amounts simply to this: whatever the governing body holds to be for the public interest is to be law. For the governing body represents the state, and it is the supreme judge. Against this theory every revolution has been a protest. As a matter of fact, whatever the Government (the majority of force) wills must be law. But it does not follow that it ought to be law, or that folly is made wisdom by getting itself enacted in statutory form. The restraint of Government in favor of individual freedom is the lesson of political history.

The importance of the principle of non-interference to the future of England is immense. It is a conservative principle, and if it fall into disrepute, it may take ages of struggling against oppression to reëstablish it. The Government of England has been hitherto in the hands of the aristocracy. It seems now about to pass into the hands of the people. Parliament is omnipotent, and although Mr. Cunningham may view with complacency the regulation by his class of the contracts of the lower orders, he may feel otherwise when the people undertake to prescribe regulations for the aristocracy. As to certain measures, he already sounds an alarm; and as to the result of the legislation of the future, if his theory is carried out, we may say, in his own language (p. 251), it will be "a terrible price for the nation to pay in order to exhibit the mischief which may be done by benevolent enthusiasm coupled with misconceptions as to the duties and the powers of the state." But of what avail are his protests! He has called up a spirit that he cannot lay. He has said that the established principles of political economy must yield to the will of Parliament; and to the decision of the arbiter that he has invoked he is bound to submit. Yet our difference with him shall not prevent our recognizing the great merit of his book and the excellence of his spirit. We feel like saving, "This man might have been set at liberty if he had not appealed unto Casar.'

Elementary Text-Book of Zeology. By Dr. C. Claus, translated and edited by Adam Sedgwick. Part I, General Part and Special Part: Protozoa to Insecta; Part II, Mollusca to Man. Macmillan & Co. 1885. Svo, pp. 615-382; 706 woodcuts.

ALTHOUGH nowhere stated, this is evidently a translation of the second and enlarged edition of Claus's 'Lehrbuch' which was published in 1883, The translator's preface is very brief, and by its modesty contrasts strongly with the preface to the English edition of Gegenbaur's 'Elements of Notwithstanding the Comparative Anatomy." obvious and commendable effort to emulate the remarkably compact style of the original, the translation occupies one hundred and ten more pages. Other and more potent reasons may have led to its publication in two volumes (the original is in one) at dates several months apart, and with separate paging and indexes, although the figures are numbered continuously. The "General Part" occupies one hundred and seventy pages, and deals with the distinctions between organisms and unorganized substances and between animals and plants, cell-structure, embryology, classification, and evolution. These important and difficult problems are treated wisely. clearly (which is not always to be said of German philosophical discussions), and in an admirable spirit. Like the vast majority of working and well-informed naturalists at the present day. the author regards the general idea of evolution as probably correct; he also dwells upon the value of that particular form of the theory. 'Natural Selection," which is associated with Darwin; but (as did Darwin himself) he admits the "incompleteness of the explanation" as accounting in no way for the cause of variation, and concludes the discussion of the whole subject with the following (p. 179):

"However well grounded we admit the theory of Selection to be, we cannot accept it as in itself sufficient to explain the complicated and involved metamorphoses which have taken place in organisms in the course of immeasurable time. If the theory of repeated acts of creation be rejected and the process of natural development be established in its place, there is still the first appearance of organisms to be accounted for; and especially the definite course which the evolution of the complicated and more highly developed organisms has taken has to be explained. In the many wonderful phenomena of the organic world—among others, in the origin of man in the diluvial or tertiary period—we have a riddle the solution of which must remain with future investigators."

In the "Special Part," what are regarded as the nine primary divisions are taken up in the fol-

lowing order: Protozon, Coelenterates, Echinoderms, Vermes, Arthropods, Mollusca, Molluscoidea, Tunicates and Vertebrates. The classes and orders are somewhat fully considered, the families are enumerated, and a few representative genera and species named. To a certain extent, therefore, the present work may be said to combine features of the manuals of Huxley and Gegenbaur with those of Van der Hoeven's. Most of the numerous figures are admirable (perhaps the poorest being that of the Echidna, Fig. 681). In the original they really illustrate the text, but in the translation many are so strangely misplaced as not only to fail of their office, but actually to mislead the student. For example, the Hyrax is represented not in its own description. but in the midst of the opening paragraph upon the rodents, Whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting the desirability of adopting certain uniform positions for comparable figures. there can be no doubt that when two figures are placed one above the other on the same page, as with Figs, 326 and 327, the recognition of homologous parts is facilitated by making both heads look the same way. In the original figures the parts are designated by abbreviations of their German names, and these abbreviations are retained in the translation, although the names themselves are rendered into Latin or English. In both, in the arrangement of the abbreviations in the explanations, there is no regard to the alphabetical order, which, being wholly artificial and conventional, is the only one adapted to all uses of a figure. Dissent from the proposition (substantially made in the New York Medical Journal for August 2, 1884, p. 116) that abbreviations should represent Latin technical terms, should be uniform throughout the work, and should be explained in alphabetical order, seems to imply either indolence or a wilful disregard of the convenience of others,

Probably no two persons could agree as to the precise amount of additional information which might advantageously be given to adapt the work to English or American students, but it would seem that room should have been found, at least in the translation, for a more definite account of the neurenteric canal (Part ii, p. 128), which is merely named in the text and not included in the index; for mention of the Australian dugong and the Florida manatee; of the Australian "dingo" as an exception-possibly introduced-to the mammalian fauna of that region; of the remarkable and very suggestive early stages of the gar-pike as described and figured by A. Agassiz. Good examples of the translator's bracketed interpolations by way of addition, emendation, or explanation occur on pages 202, 205, and 296 of Part 2; the last referring to the discovery last summer that the Monotremes, unlike all other mammals, are oviparous, and their ova meroblastic.

As a rule, the German terms are well rendered: but Waschbär is translated washing raccoon instead of simply raccoon, and Schädel-kapsel as cranial capsule instead of cranium alone. Of writers referred to, only the no longer living are named in the indexes. In the absence of a general bibliography, it would be well to refer to the places where each author's publications are cited. Naturally, German writings preponderate; but surely the zoölogical and palæontological works of Leidy and Cope deserved mention. It is difficult to see upon what grounds the Carnivora are interpolated between the Insectivora and the Cheiroptera, and there are few who will approve the erection of the seals and walruses into a separate order, especially when the Hyracoidea are left among the Proboscidians.

In a work of this kind precise dimensions are rarely called for, and there is as yet no written law against using zoll and fuss (inch and foot),

although the metric measures are now universally understood; but, considering that a "nut" may be either a filbert or a cocoanut, the description of the new-born embryo of the kangaroo as "nussgross" conveys no very exact information. Among points which should be attended to in future editions are the confounding of the lateral-line system with the system of mucous canals: the ascription of valvulæ conniventes to all mammals, and of the pouch to all marsupials: and the inclusion of the Sirenia with the Cetacea. In the description of the parachute of the flying dragon, anterior might be taken as a misprint for posterior but for the fact that "vordere" occurs in the original. Verbal and pictorial inaccuracies respecting the brain are so constant a feature of all manuals of comparative anatomy, that criticism seems almost useless; of the present work it can at least be said that the errors are fewer than in some others, mainly because the authors have refrained from making the usual number of statements and generalizations. Without being hypercritical, the following must be condemned as either wholly incorrect or likely to convey wrong impressions: (p. 137) "The nervous system of Pisces (in the widest sense) presents the lowest and simplest form found in any vertebrate. . . . The median globular swellings correspond to the lobe of the third ventricle with the corpora quadrigemina": (p. 154) "The Cyclostomi possess a brain of the piscine type"; (p. 179) "The nervous system of Amphibia is higher in several respects than that of the fishes: the differentiation of the thalamencephalon and mesencephalon is further advanced"; (p. 282) "In mammals the hemispheres partly cover the cerebellum; in the Marsupials and Monotremes their surface is still smooth." The figure of the dissected cat's brain, though copied from Gegenbaur, is nearly as bad as it could be.

As usual, in the characterization of the groups no clear distinction is drawn between the several categories of characters-those which are constant and peculiar, those which are peculiar but not constant, those which are constant but common to other groups, and finally those which are neither constant nor peculiar. Without such distinction, in some cases at least, the formulæ which most writers on comparative anatomy are so fond of constructing are not only useless but positively mischievous. In, for example, the characterization of the Pisces (which our authors retain as "convenient" while admitting the incongruity of its constituents), some of the statements apply equally to other vert brates, while others—as that they (all, by distinct implication) have paired fins and a single auricle, and "breathe exclusively by means of gills"-are simply untrue. Like so many passages in anatomical and zoölogical compendiums, these remarks mislead and bewilder the student, and are at least superfluous for the better informed instruc-

Still, on the whole, the present work may be characterized as no less commendable than the compendiums of Huxley and Gegenbaur, and as having the advantage of later date. It is a fair example of its class, and this is not the place for full consideration of the questions whether such works are in any sense "elementary," and whether, indeed, it is possible, in the present state of the science, for the structural relations of the entire animal kingdom to be presented satisfactorily by a single author. Nor is the liability of an individual to err or omit through lack of information or judgment sure to be compensated by the revision-too often hasty and perfunctory-of the various divisions by acknowledged specialists. That did not exclude from an American text-book mistakes which would discredit one who had attended a single course of accurate instruction in zoology. In a record of original investigation, or in an advanced manual, errors of observation or interpretation can hardly fail to occur; in elementary works there is no excuse for them whatever.

In neither the original nor the translation are the indexes complete; that of Part 2 contains neither ovum, ovary, oviduct, nor even egg; and, although the texts have winter-schläfer and winter-sleep, these words are not to be found in the indexes, while the more common hibernation occurs nowhere. Comparatively new and little-known terms, like adoral, epibole, and poikilothermic, should be accompanied either by their etymologies or by reference to their proposers. The volumes are handsomely printed, but marks of haste are visible in the errata on p. 8 and the even greater number of uncorrected typographical errors.

Bible Characters: being Selections from Sermons of Alexander Gardiner Mercer, D.D. (1817-1882). With a brief Memoir of him by Manton Marble, and a Portrait. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

IF one should open this book at the portrait of Doctor Mercer, never having heard his name or anything about him, he would certainly desire to know something of the man whose aspect was so engaging. The photograph is in perfect keeping with his biographer's account of his exterior semblance: "Tall, finely proportioned, and of the most attractive aspect, distinction was his chief mark both in person and bearing." Crawford the sculptor wrote of him to George Sumner in 1858 or 1859: "Looking as an artist I was compelled to admire; every movement was so graceful; his manner, so strong, so earnest, so full of dignity, had the unconscious perfection of a work of art." Mr. Marble's biographical sketch is less than forty pages long, but it is so suggestive of a character of unusual strength and sweetness that we would gladly know more of its discipline and its relations to others of service and companionship.

The principal lines of his career are quickly traced. Born in 1817, in Philadelphia, he was reared from birth to youth by his mother, his father having died during his infancy. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1837 and was the valedictorian of his class; next studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and, when he should have been inciting his friends to litigation, gave himself up to literary, philosophical, and theological studies. The last survived preëminently in the struggle for existence, but the others always had a generous allotment of his time and heart. He was ordained in 1846, and till his death in 1882 continued in the active work of the ministry, with the exception of a brief interval in 1854, when he occupied the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Logic in the University of Pennsylvania. His successive pastorates were at Clifton, Staten Island, at Newark, N. J., at Newport, R. I., at Trinity Church, Boston, and finally again at Newport. Both as a preacher and as a pastor his success was marked in all these places. He endeared himself greatly to his people. In Newark his preaching was the pride of the whole city, and he had there and elsewhere many temptations from wealthy and importunate parishes to resist and conquer.

We are warned by his biographer not to take the measure of his power as a preacher from the sermons following his sketch. They present only one aspect of his preaching. Another aspect is reserved for another volume. But no printed record of his preaching could give an adequate account of it, for oftentimes his sermons were account of it, for oftentimes his sermons were speech was generally his most effective, while to the written MS, his voice and manner added an

impressiveness that the mere reader misses altogether. His sermons were distinctly sermonsnot lectures nor essays nor speeches; and the success that waited on them was owing to no cheap contrivance to "tickle the ears of the groundlings." His abstinence from political preaching is warmly praised by his biographer, though some will think it a defect. On the National Fast-day, January, 1861, he preached an exceptional discourse on "American Citizenship, its Faults and their Remedies," but the terms in which Mr. Marble praises it are so vague that we get no clear idea of its scope.

"Gravity," said Rochefoucauld, "is a peculiar carriage of the body invented to conceal the defects of the mind"; but no one who knew Doctor Mercer could have imagined that his gravity, which was characteristic not only of his public utterance but of his private conversation, was any such device. Seldom humorous himself, his appreciation of others' wit was always keen, and his laughter was heartier than Emerson would have liked, though he would probably have succumbed to its infection. A notable proof of the reserve which was a conspicuous trait of his character, is found by Mr. Marble in the fact that in the course of his life he amassed a large estate, without the knowledge of the community at large or of his less intimate friends. Other clergymen have had his power of silent acquisition, but few of them have been so generous in their use of what they have acquired. The provisions of his will established a hospital in Boston, another in Philadelphia, and scholarships and foundations at Harvard, Yale, and elsewhere; nothing to go by his name, but all by the name of his "beloved mother and brother." It was Doctor Mercer who provided the bust of the poet Coleridge which Mr. Lowell recently dedicated in Westminster Abbey.

The sermons chosen by his executrix for publication in this volume are twenty-eight in number, and all treat of persons famed or hardly more than named in the Old Testament and New. They are well characterized by Mr. Marble. He compares the gift which they denote to that of the naturalist "constructing by the scientific use of his imagination the class, form, and dimensions of an extinct or unknown animal from the fragments of a few bones, or from their impress left in a stone matrix." So from a phrase, a choice, an action, in an environment barely sketched, Doctor Mercer has created almost the temperament and personal history of the Bible characters that are the subjects of his discourses. They are extremely simple in their form. They have no elaborate picturesqueness, no fine writing for its own sake. They seize upon the salient point of one character after another, and drive it home upon the conscience of the auditor. Sermons so little theological are seldom preached in pulpits, orthodox or heterodox. They are ethics in a parabolic form. It is as if Dr. Mercer had taken a certain stanza of "In Memoriam" for the mark of his high calling-the stanza which declares how

"Truth in closest words shall fail When Truth embodied in a tale Shall enter in at lowly doors."

Die Wiener Gesellschaft. Vom Grafen Paul Vasili, Autorisirte Uebersetzung. Leipzig: H. Le Soudier; New York: B. Westermann & Co.

In literature, as elsewhere, every rose has its thorn. That is to say, a really clever book is sure to be followed by imitations resembling their model outwardly, but destitute of the merits which caused the original success. We have a striking instance of this in 'La Société de Vienne,' which first ran through the Nouvelle Revue, and has already had fourteen editions at home as well as a translation into German, a copy of which is before us. Like the Société de Berlin,' the present work purports to be written by "Count Paul Vasili," but is the product of many hands, of unequal merit. The "Count's" first book is believed to have consisted of real letters, occasionally abridged or expanded so as to be readily understood by the public, but retaining their fresh and unstudied character. Besides this advantage of form, the book had three very decided merits, which are conspicuously absent from the "Count's" last production. It was, to begin with, just what it claimed to be - a description of Berlin as seen by a person who had enjoyed the best opportunities for observation, and who got his gossip at first hand. Then, the observations were very shrewd, and the comments clever, while there was just enough malice mingled with it to secure for the book wide attention and a nominal prohibition, which, of course, was the best possible advertisement. Now the 'Société de Vienne' consists in the main of what obviously is either backstairs tattle or café invention; it is not well put together; and it is even devoid of malice-a quality which often supplies the place of wit. That it should be widely read in Paris is natural enough, for the everywhere implied inferiority of the "Prussians" to their southeastern neighbors is a bait which still attracts the Parisian appetite. though this is perhaps even more pleased by the instances of domestic scandal sprinkled through the volume

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that there is no European country, except Russia, with which we and our British cousins have so little to do, in the way of travel or otherwise, as we have with Austria, and our consequent ignorance of that country's politics, statesmen, institutions, and manners, the book is worth reading, though under other conditions it would deserve nothing but the wastebasket. It is very easily read, and contains a good deal of information which, though incorrect in some details, is sound enough in the main. The most disappointing chapter is that on Viennese authors, but it would perhaps be unfair to blame the compiler for this, since his task was here pretty much what it would have been had he been commissioned to discourse on snakes in Iceland. There are no Austrian authors; there are Hungarian, Bohemian, and numerous other varieties, including Austrian in the sense of persons born and bred in the narrow territory between Vienna and the German border. But these last, few as they are, find at home no remuneration for their labors in fame or in money, and either migrate to Germany, or strive to keep soul and body together in some provincial town where living is cheap and social temptations few.

Historical Sketch of the Organization, Administration, Matériel and Tactics, of the Artillery, U.S.A. By William E. Birkhimer, 1st Lieut, 3d Regiment, U. S. Artillery. Washington: J. J. Chapman.

LIEUTENANT BIRKHIMER'S meritorious book will perhaps find but few readers outside his profession, though it has been compiled from original authorities with great care and no small amount of labor. It fills what was a complete void, for, singularly enough, although the artillery arm has had a distinct organization for more than a century, no attempt had previously been made to write its history. Lieutenant Birkhimer now tells it very fully, giving not only the changes in its organization since it was first established by Washington in 1776, and its record in four wars, but discussing with a completeness that leaves nothing to be desired its functions, its material, its tactics, and its relations to the other arms of

the service. He also gives a clear synopsis of the organization and equipment of artillery in foreign armies, and shows what features of them are adapted to our conditions and what are not, The "burning question" in the artillery for the last fifty years has been its relations to the Ordnance Department. This is discussed by Mr. Birkhimer at great length, and is constantly referred to incidentally. He argues in favor of a reorganized and reunited artillery, in which those who construct guns and those who man and fight them shall be brought together under a single chief. It is impossible to even summarize here the points of his argument, but it is safe to say that no other book affords an equal amount of data for the solution of this question, so important for the military service.

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